Paper, one year, in advance,\$10 00

three months, in advance,.....

VOL. 24,

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for need it, the receipt and directions for making ers wishing to profit by the advertiser's expence can do so by addressing, in perfect confince,

JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar st., New York.

HIGH SCHOOL.

CLASSICAL AND PRACTICAL, t. Vernon Springs, Chatham Co., N. C.

TOST ELIGIBLE LOCATION; SCHOOL IN le accommodations for 100 pupils. PERIENCED TEACHERS,

BOARD \$9 per month in advance. Furtion \$10 to \$24, one half in advance.

PARENTS Wishing to give their children a orough Education without unnecessary expect and at the same time preserve their health, UPILS are taught Vocal Music without extra

THE NEXT TERM of 20 weeks will commence on FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1868.
A. J. EMERSON, Princip'ls.
R. S. ANDREWS,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

IN EQUITY. Thomasville Bank against the Creditors of the Thomasville Bank.

N OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE AND ORDER

God and thee to crush this longing; of the Court of Equity, made in the above on the muster roll of glory, med cause, notice is hereby given to all the cred- In my country's future story, ors of the said "The Thomasville Bank," that id Bank has filed a Bill in the Court of Equity I must consecrate my name." said Bank, and surrender the chartered rights pursuance of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An t to enable the Banks of this State to close eir business," and ratified the 12th day of crch, A. D. 1866; that a Commissioner of said and she sobbed—"when foes surrout that the left and county, has been duly appointed in pursuance of said Act of sembly, and has been intrusted with all the this and effects whatsoever of said Bank; and creditors of said Bank are hereby notified to bear before the said Commissioner and prove He—the victim of oblation, everal claims, debts and demands against day of March, A. D. 1868, or they will be ay of March, A. D. 1805, or they will account of said Bank without rethe accounts of said Bank without relessed the boy's self-abnegation

id Court, and the Seal of the said Court of Equi-, at office in Lexington, in said county, the 18th by of December, A. D. 1867.

F. C. ROBBINS, C. M. E.

Sister, kiss me—farewell brothers.

anity Contrasted.

Pagan Christianity represents the Maker heaven and earth as infinitely selfish, cious and powerful; as having created world either whimsically or wickedly, d as preserving the world, and the race On-to death and glory dashingintelligent creatures inhabiting it, to On-where swords are clanging-clashinghas cherished malignity from all eterv-or, being alone in his infinite auto- On-they're growing fewer-fewercy, as floundering gigantically through On—their hearts beat all the truer despotism which is a horrid failure, and On-on-on-no fear-no falterich he cannot make a complete success, ording to this, God hates the world he On-right on-death-danger bravinge; has created intelligent beings and en them laws which they not only cankeep, but cannot wholly apprehend, All that field of death and slaughter : or mortals violate these laws, God loves catch the sinner in the act and punish m therefor; and, that he may cover his while the glorious shout is sounding. rrible character with some veil that shall le it, he has taken his only Son and ally slaughtered him, the innocent for and they won it—routed—riven, Reeled the foemen's proud arra There, now, you see that I love you, my Blood in torrents they had given, reatures, more than I do my Son, whom But ther ranks, dispersed and driven, have killed for your sakes;" and thus esenting himself as a monster, according all those laws of thoughts and intuitions the human soul he himself had previ- Some were dead, and some were dying; sly established, does effectually drive his | Some were silent, some were sighing ;

reatures still further from him. ontrast to all this. Substantially it teaches hat God is essentially good, the very coodness of the universe, the author of all Wrapped its mantle o'er them all! O'er these thousands lying lowly ery conceptions of tenderness, love, goodss, kindness towards others; that the ess, kindness towards others; that the and his last of life was going—reation of the world was not so much the And his pulse faint—fainter beating retching out of his powerful arm as the Fold his hours were few and fleeting verflow of his transcendant lovingness; And his brow grew white and whiter, ad takes no pleasure in their sin and suf- With his sword beside him gleaming ring; that all his law is righteous, true For the hand in life that grasped it, d good, framed not as edicts of a selfish t good, framed hot as edites of the state of alf of the welfare of all those who are And the sternest there bent weeping, blive and act under those laws, so that o'er that lonely sleeper sleeping, neelaw is their life; that his goodness is 'Twas the midnight—stars shone' round himover all his works, his infinite wisdom and and they told us how they found him;

And they told us how they found him ower uniting with his infinite love in the estention, the vivification, the perpetual pairing, reinforcing, reinvigorating of all Where the woods like banners bending, ngs, so that the minutes atom affoat in darkness is as indestructible as an archngel, and every hair on every human head hath number and weight in the census of There-they mute and mournful bore him-God; that it is utterly impossible to make With the stars and shadows o'er himdod hate anything he hath made, escially man, but that he loves him with everlasting love; that when man rung from the benediction of the freedom his will that only thing which the soul of tod hateth, to wit : sin, which is the maleiction of the universe, God did not allow is holy hatred of sin to beget in him any inholy hatred of the sinner; that the conroversy as between God and man is altoether on the side of man, God resiting in is purity, goodness and lovingness; that the evil and injury of sin is not against God. but the evil doer; that God always forgives, ities, loves and strives to save the sinner; that he brings to bear every practicable appliance of salvation—going all practicable engths-doing all things that do not invade the domain of that right regal freedom of the will, the destruction of which by any process and for any motive would be the most thorough and total damnation of man to destruction; that God is reconciled to the world; that the supreme thought in the mind of God now is the reconciliation of the world unto himself, and that the supreme act of the infinite Father is the embodiment of himself in such way that God might be the Son of God and the Son of Man at once, and thus come so near to man as to draw him into a reconciliation; that God is in Christ, not that Christ stands between an irate God and a crouching, shivering creature, Christ the only good one, man bad and God worse, but that the God is Christ and Christ is God, and all the good on the part of God

is as voluntary as all the evil on the part of

man; that God is the Father of all men

and could not forbear when he saw his chil-

dren sinning and suffering, but came in the

flesh, that in the flesh, with arms of flesh

most generous God. - Rev. Dr. Deems.

"IN MEMORIAM,"

BY FATHER RYAN.

[From the Savannah News & Herald.]

We are indebted to Rev. A. J. Ryan, the gifted Southern poet, for a manuscript copy of the lines on the death of his brother, a Confederate soldier, who died on one of the battle-fields of Kentucky. It was one of the pieces read at the entertainment for the benefit of the Catholic orphans, and Father Ryan's introduction to the reading of it was thrillingly pathetic and eloquent, and was received by the audience attentively, and with the most impressive silence. The speaker stated that he had a brother, at the breaking out of the war, who applied to him for advice regarding the army. He referred him to their mother, to whom the young patriot wrote an appeal. Like many a Southern mother, she told him to go and defend the cause of his people. He died under the Confederate flag; but the speaker would rather have him there under the soil of Kentucky, in a soldier's grave, than living in a down-trodden land. The lines cannot be read without emotion by any capable successful operation for the past two years. of appreciating the sensation so poetically ex-

IN MEMORIAM-D. J. R. Thou art sleeping, brother, sleeping In the lonely battle grave; Shadows o'er the path are creeping-Death, the Reaper, still is reaping-Years are swept and years are sweeping Many a memory from my keeping, But I'm waiting still and weeping For my Beautiful and brave.

When the battle songs were chanted, And war's stirring tocsin pealed; By whose songs their heart was haunted And thy spirit, proved, undaunted, Clamoured wildly wildly panted— Mother! let my wish be granted! I will never be mocked and taunted That I feared to meet our vaunted Foemen on the bloody field."

They are thronging, Mother, thronging To a thousand fields of fame;

"Mother gird my sword around me; Kiss thy soldier boy "good bye." In her arms she wildly wound thee, To thy birthland's cause she bound thee, With fond prayers and blessings crowned thee, And she sobbed—" when foes surround thee,

Stood that mother and her son; He-the victim of oblation, Panting for his immolation; She-in priestess' holy station Weeping words of consecration Cheered the mother's desolation, When the sacrifice was done.

Went he, whispering soft and low, "Good-bye-pray for me, my mother; Sister, kiss me—farewell brother;" And he strove his grief to smother; Forth, with spirit proud and peerless-Forth, with footsteps firm and fearless And his parting gaze was tearless,

Though his heart was lone and cheerless, Thus from all he loved to go. Lo! you flag of freedom flashing In the sunny Southern sky!

On-'mid perils dread, appalling-There were wounded victims groaning-

Made them brave and made them braver.

Reeled the foemen's proud array, They had struggled long and striven, Fled disgracefully away.

Thus to die-lone-unattended-On that bloody battle plain.

When the twilight, sadly, slowly Hushed in silence deep and holy-And his eyes shone bright and brighter— There he lay—like infant dreaming, True to death—still fondly clasped it, There his comrades found him lying, Where the bravest love to fall

Drooped in glory and in gloom— There, when that sad night was ending And the faint, far dawn was blending With the stars now fast descending There-they laid him down, so tender, And the next day's sun and splendor

From the National Intelligencer. TO THE WHITE MEN OF AMERICA.

Air-" Bruce's Address."

BY MAX MIDDLETON.

Americans! who proudly trace Lineage from a noble race; Who fill a high and honored place Mong nations of the earth Where is all your freedom grand? See! a wretched negro band Ruling o'er your Southern land, Where white men now are slaves.

Tho' the South, at battle's call Madly staked and lost their all Shall we drive them to the wall. And crush their manhood out? Shall a base, ignoble horde Over white men play the lord-Lay in waste with fire and sword Our Eden of the South?

Is our CHARTER now repealed. Which our fathers' blood has sealed? Shall we Freemen basely yield The birthright of our race? Shall we stand where Judas stood— Break the bond of brotherhood— Force the men of our own blood To bow to negro rule!

Lo! the land of sunny skies, In the "gloom of Egypt" lies: Soul of Washington, arise! And save us from our shame. By the blood of our fathers shed, By the souls of heroes dead, God forbid it should be said:

"We've made our brethren slaves! Eighty white females in Lexington, Ky.,

and heart of flesh he might wrap the world A Hartford man is in jail for inordinate to his bosom and warm man's heart into a jealousy of his wife. generous willingness to be at one with the An American has paid \$11,000 for Dore's picture of the Baden gamblers.

MY MIDNIGHT PERIL.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

The night of the seventeenth of October -shall I ever forget its pitchy darkness, the roar of the autumnal wind through the lonely forest, and the incessant down-pour of the rain? I had heard of lonely wayfarers being lost in the woods before; I had pitied them; but now I fully realized the vague terror, the undefined danger which broods over the lost!

"This comes of short cuts," I muttered pettulently to myself, as I plodded along, keeping close to the trunks of the trees to avoid the deep ravine through which I could just hear the roar of the turbulent stream some forty or fifty feet below. My blood ran cold as I thought what might be the possible consequence of a mis-step or a move in the wrong direction. Why had I not been contented to keep in the high

"I should have reached the railroad station an hour ago if I had not foolishly imagined the wood path would be more direct; now I have wandered off, nobody knows yet I could have sworn that something had how many miles out of civilization, and if I escape with a whole skin and sound bones, I shall consider myself particularly lucky. Hold on-was that a light, or are my eyes playing me as false as did my common

sense? I stopped, holding on to the low, resinous boughs of a hemlock that grew on the edge of the bank, for it actually seemed as if the wind would seize me bodily and hurl me down the precipitous descent.

It was a light—thank Providence, it was a light, and no ignus fatuus or corpse-gleam to lure me on to destruction and death. " Halloo-o-o-o !"

My voice rang through the woods like a carrying a lantern. As the dim light fell eyes full of wild, anxious tenderness. upon his face, I almost recoiled. Would too late to recede now.

leave his yellow stumps all bare.

"I am lost in the woods; can you direct me to R—— station?" here?'

"Twelve miles?" I stood aghast.

"Can you tell me of any shelter I could

" No !" "Where are you going?"

"To Drew's, down by the maple swamp." "Is it a tayern?" "Would they take me for the night? I

could pay them well." His eyes gleamed; the yellow stumps stood revealed once more. do stop there once in a while."

"Is it far from here?" "Not very; about half a mile."

am drenched to the skin." must have been nearly seventy-five years of but some merciful Providence compassed turns at rowing. After rowing all Tuesage, and bent with infirmity. Presently me with guiding and protecting care, for, day night, they made land on Kiawah we left the edge of the ravine, entering when the morning dawned, with faint red island. On going ashore the boat was carhabitation gleamed fitfully through the wet miles from B---.

weary as I was. A woman answered my fellow-traveler's pillow. knock-a woman apparently about thirtyfive years of age, with reddish-brown hair, curious, half-shut eyes. My companion come back here just at present." whispered a word to her, and she turned to me with smooth voluble words of wel-

"She regretted the poverty of their accommodations; but I was welcome to them, such as they were." "Where is Isaac?" demanded my guide.

"He has not come yet." round pine table, and produced bread, sive.

"Certainly." The woman started up with alacrity. "Where are you going to put him?" asked my guide.

"Up chamber."

"Put him in Isaac's room."

"It's the most comfortable." "I tell you no!"

But here I interrupted the whispered band!

you lodge me, only make haste." and ventilated by one small window, where she is improving." a cot bedstead, crowded close against the board partition, and a pine table, with one do not pretend to explain or account for its or two chairs, formed the sole attempts at mysteries. I simply relate facts. Let

The woman set the light-an oil lampon the table.

"Anything I can get for you, sir?" "Nothing, I thank you." "I hope you'll sleep well, sir-when shall

"At four o'clock in the morning, if you please. I must walk over to R-sta-me. It may that, to the subtle instinct tion in time for the seven o'clock express." and strength of a wife's holy love, all things

looked around me with no very agreeable sensation. Wearied as I had become I felt no inclination to sleep-in fact, it seemed as if I had never been more wakeful in all my life. I walked up and down the narrow room ; I lay down on the bed, trying to woo slumber by listening to the ceaseless drip, drip port of Philadelphia since the of the rain upon the roof; but all in vain; my brain seemed preternaturally active.

"I will sit down and write to Berenice, I thought. "That will soothe my nerves and quiet me, perhaps."

I descended the ladder. The fire still glowed redly on the stone beneath; my prize fights on Christmas day. companion and the woman sat beside it. talking in a low tone, and a third person sat at the table eating-a short, stout, villain- of Cumberland, Md., died last week.

ous-looking man, in a red flannel shirt and The Burning of the Raleigh-Thrilling

muddy trowsers. I asked for writing materials. A bottle of ink, a stumpy pen and a couple of sheets of soiled paper were brought out of a little cupboard in the chimney, and I returned o my room to write to my wife.

" My Darling Berenice." I paused and laid down my pen as I concluded the words, half smiling to think what she would say could she know of my strange quarters-she, my fair Italian flower, now regaining the lost roses under the blue, balmy sky, of her native land. Sweet little Berenice! She, at least, was spared the perils of this stormy midnight! Not until both sheets were covered did I

lay aside my pen and prepare for slumber. As I folded the paper I happened to glance toward my couch. Was it the gleam of a human eye observing me through the cracks of the board

partition, or was it but my own fancy ?-Whatever it was, it sent a cold chill through the very marrow of my bones. I took my light to reconnoitre. There was a crack there, but only blank darkness beyond; sparkled balefully at me. I took out my watch—it was one o'clock.

It was scarcely worth while for me to undress for three hours sleep; I would lie down in my clothes and snatch what slumber I could. So placing my valise close to the head of my bed, and barricading the lockless door with the two chairs, I extinguished the light and laid down.

At first I was very wakeful, but gradually a soft drowsiness seemed to steal over me like a misty mantle, until, all of a sudden, some startling electric thrill coursed through all my veins, and I sat up excited and trembling.

clarion, strengthened by the energy of des- quiver through the room-no light of moon talic life-boat, with air-tight apartments, peration; the light hesitated, oscillated or star was ever so soft or penetrating—and she did not sink, even when she filled with back and forth, and finally stood still. I by the little window I saw Berenice, my water. The occupants capsized her themplunged onward through tangled vines, wife, dressed in a floating garment of white, selves several times, with the hope of cleardense briars and rocky banks until, gradu- with her long golden hair knotted back by ing her of water, clinging, at such times, ally nearing, I could perceive a bent figure a blue ribbon. Apparently she was beck- to her sides. The men were so exhausted, wrapped in an old oil-cloth cape or cloak, oning to me with outstretched hands and

I sprang to my feet and rushed towards another fell off and were lost, until only not solitude and the woods be preferable her, but as I reached the window, the fair ten were left. to the companionship of this withered, apparition seemed to vanish into the storwrinkled, hideous old man? But it was my darkness, and I was left alone. At the self-same instant the sharp report of a pis- length those who wore life-preservers agreed "What's wanting?" he snarled, with a tol sounded-I could see the jagged to keep off some distance, and accordingly peculiar motion of the lips that seemed to stream of fire above the pillow-straight, left an old sailor in the boat by himself,

With an instantaneous realization of my "Yes; R -- station is twelve miles from danger, I swung myself over the edge of and, taking off his shoes, also assisted in or bog. There are very few stones in the courts, acquire and possess property, they I heard the tramp of footsteps into my room. aground got in. "Is he dead?" cried a voice up the ladder-the smooth, deceitful voice of the wo-

man with the half-closed eyes.

ready to dispose of it." "I guess so. Taint a tayern, but folks had been my escape. With a speed that also saw two rafts, on which there were a steps-I never shall know how many times | thought not to be the captain's voice. We plodded on, my companion more I crossed my own track, or how close I The men, without either hats or shoes.

keeping straight on until the lights of some I was close to the high road, some seven Kiawah river. They got aground several It was a ruinous old place, with the win- local police, and a detachment was sent to across a house, and were kindly received dows all down to one side as if the founda- the spot. After much searching, and many by the negroes, who gave them water and tion had settled, and the pillars of a rude porch nearly rotted away, yet Aladdin's ruinous old shanty; but it was empty and lieved their hunger. One of the negroes castle could scarcely have looked pleasant- deserted. Our birds had flown; nor did offered to pilot them to Charleston-an er or more welcome to me, wayworn and I ever recover my valise and watch and offer which they gladly accepted, They chain, which latter I had left under my made another halt on the road after this

the police; "and they've troubled us these nesday night. About half past 10 they wound in thick braids about her head, and two years. I don't think, though, they'll started for Charleston, guided by their

> But the strangest part of my story is to "I must tell you something very, very

Nor did they.

I sat down on a wooden bench beside to us on the night of the 17th of October. to New Orleans for the purpose of trying the fire, with my valise close to me, while Berenice had not been so well for some their fortunes in that city. The last Dr. the woman threw on fresh logs, drew out a time; in fact, she had been confined to her Cass saw of the captain he was still engacold meat, and a bottle of some spirituous beside her reading. It was late; the clock etc, to those in the water. compound. I ate a few mouthfuls of the had just struck one, when all of a sudden bread, but did not touch the other articles. she seemed to faint away, growing cold "I should like to retire as soon as pos- and rigid as a corpse. I hastened to call from them, but none came near them. sible," I said, for my weariness was exces- assistance, but all our efforts seemed vain to restore life or animation. I was just about sending Antonie for the doctor when her senses returned as suddenly as they had left her, and she sat up in bed, push ing back her hair and looking wildly around "Berenice," I exclaimed, "how you have

terrified us all! Are you ill?" strange. Gracie, I have been with my hus-

"And all our reasoning failed to con-"I am not particular-I don't care where vince her of the impossibility of her assertion. She persists to this moment that she The woman's smooth apologies were pro- saw you and was with you on the night of fuse. "She only wished to make me com- the seventeenth of October, or rather on fortable, and Isaac's room always leaked in the morning of the eighteenth. Where wet spells." So I was conducted up a steep and how she cannot tell; but we think it ladder that stood in the corner of the room, must have been some dream. She is betinto an apartment ceiled with sloping beams | ter now, and I wish you could see how fast

This is my plain, unvarnished tale. psychologists unravel the labyrinthical skein. I am not superstitious, neither do I believe in ghosts, wraiths and apparitions; but this thing I do know-that although my Italian wife was at Naples, in the body, the morning of the eighteenth of October, her spirit surely stood beside me in the moment of the deadly peril that menaced She withdrew, leaving me alone in the are possible; but Berenice surely saved gloomy little apartment. I sat down and my life.

There is said to be a great deal of spurious money in circulation in Chicago consisting of twenty-five cent postal currency and two and five dollar greenbacks.

The total exports of coal oil from the 1867, amount to 20,282,008 gallons.

A man is in jail in Ohio for breaking into a faro bank. Cheyenne. Steubenville, Ohio, had three separate

Particulars Statement of a Passenger Wonderful Escapes.

The Charleston Courier has received the following account of the late burning of pal a letter in regard to Holland, which is the steamship Raleigh, off the coast of South Carolina:

Dr. Jonathan Cass, a passenger, who arrived Thursday morning, states that on would be likely to get from their regular Tuesday, about a quarter to 12 o'cock, he school text-books. We copy a large part was going from the upper deck below, of the letter: when he met the purser's wife at the foot of the stairs. She informed him that the reads the Journal would take great pleasure steamer was on fire, and asked for her hus- in visiting Holland, it is such a queer, to control this subject, both negro and band. He told her he had not seen Mr. strange, funny place, and the people are so McManus. On arriving on the lower deck odd and curious. There are such scenes he saw the flames issuing from the rear of as cannot be found anywhere else in the the engine, and the captain and others wide world. Most of the boys in New Engmaking efforts to extinguish the fire. One land carry knives in their pockets, and I of the firemen told him the fire was just dare say there is not a lad among all of aft of the boiler, and that they could do them who may read this letter who has not nothing-not being able to get the donkey whittled out a windmill, or, at least, a engine or the fire apparatus in working whirligig; but there are more windmills frage.

A general alarm was given, and the fire in the towns and cities, out in the country, spreading very rapidly, the forward part of and all the shore of the sea-all in motion he steamer was soon enveloped in flames. where there is wind enough to turn them. The passengers and crew made a great rush Yesterday I could see nearly one hundred aft, and commenced lowering the boats. Being unable to stop the engine the wheels the storm-clouds were flying in from the kept going and the steamer in motion .-The boats were lowered aft of the wheels. Could not say how many boats were lowered, but after getting into one he saw two er than the other. others affoat. Captain Marshman was very active, giving his orders with great coolness and decision. The passengers, how- who saw a windmill and thought it was a ever, paid but little attention to him, lowering themselves by ropes and by the sides | bled into the dirt by the great fans, which of the steamer into the boats, over-crowd- went round and round just as if nothing ing and capsizing them. The sea was very | had happened; but if he were alive in these rough. The Doctor fell into the water and was picked up by a boat then containing think with good reason that the land was about twenty-five persons. This boat cap- full of giants. A luminous softness seemed to glow and sized over twenty times, but being a mehowever, that they would get in without being able to wait. Gradually one after

Many ineffectual attempts were made to right the boat and dip out the water. At after winding and turning through a great straight through the very spot where, ten seconds since, my head had lain. who, by means of a piece of wood, compensed bailing, and was successful in marsh, pour their waters into the ocean. menced bailing, and was successful in lightening her a little. Another got in, the window, jumping some eight or ten bailing. The Doctor then took off his feet into the tangled rosebushes below, and boots; by the help of which the boat was as I crouched there, recovering my breath, entirely cleared, when the rest of those

They had now drifted a quarter of a mile from the steamer. It was then near sundown. They had but one oar, but the mountains made the land very rich; gration and labor: "Of course he is," growled a voice back; just before dark, in sailing around the they saw also, if they could only get rid of and were given another oar and row-"It!" A cold, agonized shudder ran locks. They then steered westward .through me as I recalled what "it" meant. In going near the wreck they saw various What den of midnight murderers had I parts of the steamer floating about, and a fallen into? And how fearfully narrow number of sharks swimming around. They only mortal terror and deadly peril can number of men, but could not tell how give, I rushed through the woods, now many. As they passed the burning steamillumined by a faint glimmer of starlight, er they heard some one hailing them, but "Then let us make haste and reach it, I I knew not what impulse guided my foot- could not tell who it was, though it was

than keeping pace with me, though he stood to the brink of the deadly ravine; worked very cheerfully, each taking their what seemed like trackless woods, and bars of orient light against the eastern sky, ried over the beach and launched into times, and the men had to foot it through Once at the town, I told my story to the the woods. About 3 P. M. they came at another house, where they stayed and "It's Drew's gang," said the leader of warmed themselves until 10 o'clock Wednegro pilot, and arrived here about halfpast 8 Thursday morning.

> They were all very kindly received at the come yet. Some three weeks subsequently Mills House, where they took breakfast. sea. You can hardly realize that these I received a letter from my sister, who was One of their number, a poor Italian, named with Berenice in her Italian home—a letter whose intelligence filled me with surprise. English, had four sons on board, who once the bed of the ocean; that the waves are believed to have been drowned .strange," wrote my sister, "that happened | They were harpers, and were on their way once sailed where farm-houses now stand; bed for nearly a week, and I was sitting ged in supplying life-preservers, chairs, At one time several vessels were reported in sight, and many hoped to receive aid

Among the lost was John Brooks, first engineer, who was last seen by Purser Mc-Manus on one of the gratings of the vessel, boat or in a ship, and find yourself so Europe and the Celestial Empire, is not and James Ammerman, second engineer.

Dolly Davenport, having read over fifty and sheep feeding down below, and men obituary notices of himself, cut out from catching fish above. Northern newspapers and forwarded to New Orleans, has come to the conclusion that he the ocean, and the rain would soon flood "'Not ill,' she answered; 'but I feel so must be really dead, and now signs himself accordingly, "Yours, truly, A. H. Davenport, deceased."

A lady walked from Athens to Schnectady, 43 miles in 11 hours the other day. Her name was Stanton, which perhaps had something to do with it.

mas present of \$11,000 in water bonds from houses, villages, and towns, destroying is incorrect. No such correspondence has Greeley says he gave his heart and soul

to the Clay canvass of 1844. That is the windmills agoing, pumped the whole reason he has been destitute of both ever Cars with family compartments, fitted

up in hotel style, with attendants, are to be run between New York and Chicago, Illinois. That was a fine stroke of satire presenting Chief Justice Chase with a portrait of Marshall. Fancy Marshall electioneering

one is built more enduring than granite in the sea. their-stomachs. Helen Western's troupe kept a Milwau-

kee audience waiting for an hour between The Helena Herald thanks God that there are some places where provisions are higher than at Helena. It had just heard from Chevenne the plays, and a small row ensued.

Steubenville, Ohio, had three separate prize fights on Christmas day.

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King William of Prussia wrote Louisa are met in cash, the debt has been somewhat reduced in spite of extraordinary expenditures growing out of the war.

Steubenville, Ohio, had three separate prize fights on Christmas day.

Cheyenne.

King William of Prussia wrote Louisa are met in cash, the debt has been somewhat reduced in spite of extraordinary expenditures growing out of the war.

Great progress has been made in the set-years, 4 months and 8 days.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every

Special Notices will be charged \$200 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

tlement of land titles, the United States The Land of the Windmills_A Capital land office having listed over more than five hundred thousand acres of the school, "Carleton" writes to the Boston Jourswamp and building land grants, with lists on the way for over one million more. The a model in its way, giving to young readtitles given by the State will now be good, ers a more definite and vivid conception of and immigration and cultivation be greatly the geography of that country than they

Description for Young Readers.

I am sure that every boy and girl who

here than they ever dreamed of-windmills

at a time. It was a gusty, breezy day, and

German ocean, and there was a tremen-

Undoubtedly you have read of the ex-

WHAT THEY ARE FOR.

country; there are no mountains or hills,

their gardens wet; they dug ditches, into which the water settled, and then con-

They set one of the forces of nature-

the rain; and as a gust of wind will turn

several thousands of mills just as easily as

it does one, they have conquered the rain

the marshes, and have begun to pump the

That is the meaning of all these giants

year to the other-day and night-when-

To see the country as it is, imagine a

rolled miles and miles inland: that vessels

that fishermen now let down their hooks

and nets above those meadows. But so it

has been, and the story of the rise and

growth and pumping out of Holland is one

of the most interesting in all history. It

shows us what enterprise, intelligence,

perseverance, and hard work will accom-

It would give you a strange sensation to

sail up the river from the ocean in a steam-

high above the houses that you can almost

look down the chimneys, also to see cattle

Were it not for the windmills, the river,

always going, the boys and girls of Dutch-

land sleep securely at night, go to school,

streets, go to church on Sunday, without

Once there was a terrible disaster; a

dam gave way, and the water came pour-

many lives and making sad havoc. But

country dry again, and ever since have

taken good care to keep all the embank-

ments strong and in repair. There is a

From California Message of Governors

The treasury is full of money, all demands

ever dreaming of any danger.

the wind-to work against another force-

pumping the water into the river.

ever there is a breath of air.

ocean dry.

but one dead level of marsh land.

country what it is.

dous commotion among the windmills .-

promoted. Governor Haight, in his inaugural, speaking of national affairs, says :

"The propriety of admitting the blacks to suffrage belongs to each State to deter-mine for itself. Had Congress been able Chinese suffrage would probably have been forced upon the people of California against the will of the majority. Ignorance of the effects of such legislation would have inflicted upon us evils actually intolerable.-So far as California is concerned the people of this State have expressed their opposition both to negro and Chinese suf-

"A portion of those persons in this State who favor negro suffrage hesitate to advocate Chinese suffrage, but the congressional policy makes no distinction. On the conrary, that policy proposes to ignore all discrimination in political privileges founded on race or color. Indeed, there is no line that can be drawn, unless suf-

frage is confined to the white population. Each one seemed to be trying to whirl fast-"It is a question of justice, as some assert, and justice requires the ballot to be given to the negro, that equality requires ploits of that crazy knight Don Quixote, the ballot to be given to the Chinaman. If the negro requires the ballot to protect giant, and went at it full tilt, and got tumhimself, as the others assert, the Asiatic needs it to protect himself. There is, however, no truth in either statement. No principle of justice is involved any more than days, and were to visit Holland, he might in the case of females, or minors, or for-eigners not naturalized—nor does the negro need the ballot to protect himself any more than either of the other classes refer-You wonder, perhaps, what the people red to. On the contrary, it is for the good of this country can want of so many wind- of both those races that the elective franmills; but let me tell you that if it had not chise should be conceded to the whites .been for these mills in the past there would The aid of Africans or Asiatics would be be very few people in Holland now. The an evil and not a benefit. It would introwindmills, in one sense, have made the duce the antipathy of race into our political contests and lead to strife and blood-Looking upon your map of Holland you shed. The opposition to giving the negro will see that the river Rhine, which has its and Asiatic the ballot is not based upon source away south in the centre of Europe prejudice or ill-will to those races, but upon among the mountains of Switzerland, here a conviction of the evils which would rereaches the sea. When it gets within one sult to the whole country from corrupting hundred miles of the sea it splits itself into the source of political power with elements

a dozen or more channels, all of which, so impure. "The inferior races have their civil rights, as all good men desire they should Holland, therefore, was once a great marsh have. They can sue and be sued in the have entire freedom of person, and pursue any lawful occupation for a livelihood, but Hundreds of years ago the people who they will never with the consent of the lived near the mouth of the Rhine saw that people of this State, either vote or hold

the marsh land was very fertile, for the silt office." in the river brought down every year from Gov. Haight speaks as follows of immi

"The subject of immigration and labor that charge would have killed ten men! wreck, they came up with the purser's the water on the marshes, they might lay has engaged much attention in this State A light there, quick ! and tell Tom to be boat, from which they took three men, out cabbage gardens and little farms. They since the first organization of a State govcommenced by building dams here and ernment. Our distance from the sources of there—one on the branch of the Rhine emigration and the difficulty and expense called the Rotter-and the place in time of reaching California from the East and was known as Rotterdam; another on the Europe, have prevented the increase of our Amstel, which was the origin of the name laboring population as rapidly as was anof this city-Amsterdam. So all of the ticipated and desired; but while the indams in Holland came, not because the crease of population will expedite the depeople were in the habit of using wicked velopment of the resources of the State, words, but because they built dams on the it would not be wise statesmanship, in my streams. But the water soaked through judgment, to invite an immigration of the embankments, and every rain made

Chinese or any other Asiatic race. "The completion of the Pacific railroad will afford the laboring people of Europe ceived the idea of building windmills for and the Eastern States an opportunity to remove to the coast expeditiously at a moderate cost, and they will flock hither if the avenues of labor are not filled by Mongolians. The lack of labor will then cease to be seriously felt-what we desire for the permanent benefit of California is a popu--have forced the great river Rhine to quit lation of white men who will make this State their home, bring up families here and meet the responsibilities and discharge the duties of freemen. We ought not to swinging their arms from one end of the desire an effete population of Asiatics for a free State like ours.

"It is urged that this class of immigration should be permitted on philanthropic grounds, but history and experience show that it is not the dictate of true philanthrogreat embankment along the shore of the py or sound policy to locate together in one sea, against which the waves are always community races so radically dissimilar in dashing. Walking along the embankment, physical, mental and moral constitutions you notice that the land is ten, fifteen, as the Caucasian and African or Mongotwenty, even thirty feet lower than the gardens-green with cabbages, turnips,

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

The Reports Concerning Mr. Burlingame_Rumored Removal of Virginia State Officials_Expected Message on Southern Destitution_Commissionership

Washington, Jan. 2, 1868.—The cable dispatch announcing that Mr. Burlingame, our minister to China, has accepted an appointment as special ambassador to revise the treaties between the Great Powers of credited in official circles here. No information on the subject has been received by the Executive, and it is not believed that Mr. Burlingame would accept such a commission without consulting the Department of State. It is barely possible Mr. Burthe fields and meadows and set all the lingame intends to resign his position as houses afloat; but because the mills are Minister to China to accept the celestial ambassadorship, but if such be his purpose he has not advised the President of eat their three meals a day, play in the the fact.

A report is current that Gen. Schofield will directly remove the State officers of Virginia and appoint others in their places, and that he has been in correspondence Mr. Chesbrough, the engineer of the cattle and sheep, sweeping away farmthe subject. The latter part of this report probably taken place. Under the law the the people filled up the breach, set the President has no authority in the matter, and Gen. Grant's power is revisory. Gov. Sharkey, of Alabama, is among the

recent arrivals in this city. It seems to be the general belief that the saying that "eternal vigilance is the price President will send a message to Congress, of liberty," but here in Holland it is the probably within ten days, on the deplora-

price of life. Men are on the watch all ble condition of the Southern people. the time to see that there are no weak There is a lively business done here by places in the embankments. They are candidates for office in the way of adverpaid by the Government, and have contising themselves as the choice of the Extrol of all the mills. They wage constant ecutive and Cabinet officers for this or for warefare with the ocean at a cost of nearly that office. Several successors to Mr. Theak-The bodies of three children were found in the mud at the bottom of the lake in Begent's Park, London, when the water was drawn off.

An Eastern paper recommends a monument in Cincinnati to the—hog. Such a built villages and towns below the level of the bogs into beautiful meadows, pastures, orchards, and gardens, and built villages and towns below the level of the second to be a second to b

MARRIED.

The valedictory message of Governor On the 30th Dec., 1867, by Rev. John N. An-

In this city, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst., BENNET FLANNER, Esq., aged 73

Reconstruction Facts.

at the South is not a ne gro party, the New ular section of the South. York Tribune asks why the majority for Reand Georgia than in South Carolina, Mis- They are in possession of all the facts and reau Agent in his county, a long letter pursissippi, Louisiana and Florida, where the know full well the necessities of the South. So far as Georgia is concerned, the result tion is ruined beyond present redemption, with his opinion that the negro was wrongof the election answers the interrogatory, and with its downfall the prosperity of the fully convicted, and that the sentence was for the majority for Convention was not so North also goes. "I am frank to say," large as in some of the States enumerated said Radical Senator Sprague, of Rhode as exceptions. But for the gerrymander- Island, in his recent speech in the Senate, ing of General Pope, who, by extending "that the market of the South is as indisthe time of voting to nearly a week, permitted negroes to be brought in from South Carolina and Alabama, and moved market is now destroyed. The same body from one county to another, the call of a which has checked Southern industry, tax- to the surprise and chagrin of the Sheriff, Convention would have been defeated.

two States in which there was a good chance of defeating the call of a Convention, unless, under the just administration ous North into the same prostration, we of General Hancock, Texas be an exception, may hope for the inauguration of some the Conservative party and press were di- practical, possibly liberal, measure of revided. In the former State some of the lief. most influential leaders and the press openly advocated a Convention, and the result was, that many thousands of the whites voted for the call. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, the Convention did not receive enough votes to secure its call, but the Underwood-Hunnicutt cabal owes its existence to those who voted against it.

Pretty much the same state of affairs followed here. Such papers as the Raleigh Sentinel, Charlotte News, Salisbury Old North State, and such leaders as Governors Bragg and Vance, Judges Fowle and Osborne favored the call of the Convention. General Canby would not allow the non-action policy advocated by this paper, to vote for delegates and not for or against Convention, while the active support of the call by the Conservatives in the Middle and Western sections of the State compelled us not to advise a total abandonment of the polls to the negroes and their white associates. The consequence is, that the apparent majority of the Reconstruction measures of Congress is large. The official figures have not yet been published, but we doubt, with all the aid the Convention question unfortunately received from the Conservatives, if it receives many votes in excess of the majority of those registered. We are satisfied now, as we were previous to the election, that nonaction upon the part of the Conservatives would have resulted in the defeat of the

Soit seems that their strength, coupled with the division in their ranks, was the cause of Conservative defeat in Virginia and North iffs? Beginning with Jones: Carolina, while their conscious weakness in and Florida, which, without any organiza- has endeavored, in vain, up to this time, tion, forced them away from the polls, to find out upon whose complaint, or for came very near securing their success in what alleged cause, he was removed. One those States. Had the same course of Colgrove, who came here as an inferior action been adopted here there could have ry and settled in Jones about two years Club, Colonel FREMONT writes the subjoined been no question of the result.

But these are matters of the past. We to give bond and take the oath of office. hope our defeat has taught us a lesson by At the same time, without any reason aswhich we will profit in the future. The Conservative Convention will meet in filled with the names of new comers and Raleigh early in February, and with the approved Radicals, -one of the number organization of the party and the adoption of a platform, we trust we shall hear nothing more of policy but all of principle. We must take position in favor of what we ad- owned no real estate or other visible prounmanly fear of the wrath of Congress, stantial property or not, was not shown and if we continue to act from policy to the Court. It is known that he has next, and may lose the State and country.

Government Relief for the South.

The official reports of Generals HANCOCK, CANBY, ORD, GILLEM and Scott, in regard to the great destitution existing throughout was offered to the Court to show that the South, is exciting a proper degree of the obligors were worth the penalty of concern in Washington. These reports the bond. It is not probable that the have been submitted by General Howard a dollar. But even the bond offered, had I am gr to General Grant, with the request that it been good as to the responsibility of to reconstruct and build again our ruined they be called to the immediate attention of the President and Congress, with a view been executed by those purporting to have household gods—to re-establish our ancient stined to ruin, poverty, and negro supreto some thorough and practical mode of reto receive the bond. The next day, or ciated by my fellow-citizens of your county. days, lay these reports before Congress, with a special message, suggesting no specific plan of action, but recommending immediate and sufficient relief to meet the wide-spread and increasing destitution and suffering in the Southern States.

ties the appalling facts of Southern neces- these lists prior to the end of the fiscal What do we see now? Vegetables and sities and their plans to relieve them. This year, 30th September, 1867, so that the fruits carried to market many hundred gentleman, we learn from the Charleston papers, has submitted three plans of relief :

necessitous planters; the loan to bear in- was informed of the material facts above terest and to be secured by mortgage of the iff of Jones. land and a lien upon the crops of the bor-

uted as under the first plan. should sell the gold in the National Treasury, in excess of the sum required to meet

terms and in the manner before named.

the repairing of the levees of Mississippi him. by the Government, in order to reclaim many valuable estates now in ruins and to freedmen, now without labor or means, who must either rob or starve, unless employed or assisted by the Government .-In order to prove that the Radical party | This would be a great relief in that partic-

We shall look forward with deep anxiety construction under the acts of Congress is to the action of the President and the lefar heavier in Virginia, North Carolina gislation of Congress upon this question. registered blacks are much more numerous? Without aid from some quarter, this secpensable to our prosperity as our prosperity is necessary to our existence." That ed Southern productions and demoralized In Virginia and North Carolina, the only | Southern laborers, can now do something to restore this market, and as our helpless condition is rapidly dragging the prosper-

Suppression of Crime.

crime, authorizing the County Courts of Jones, Craven, Lenoir and Pitt counties to organize and employ, under the direction of the Sheriffs of said counties, an armed police force, to be composed of loyal citizens, white and black, in the ratio of regis-

In reviewing this Order the Raleigh Sen. force is to be paid out of the County Treastinel gives a short sketch of the Sheriffs of ary, to wear a distinguishing badge and is—Which race shall give way to the other these four counties, and easily divines the character and composition of the "loyal" police force which will be employed by in these counties. What else could be ex- tem. The negroes were brought here with- which has been in power for years and by currency and to contract the same, the descriptions of goods, show a decided tenthese officials. We think our cotemporary pected under circumstances such as we have out their own consent, and have merely to a system of usurpation and uncalled for first—increase of currency—being urged dency to improvement and a disposition is is mistaken in regard to the name of the Sheriff of Pitt, but in name only, as what families in many parts of these counties not leave them in a worse condition than the tide of evil inflicted by them, from time is said of Laffiin will apply to Rich. Rich, never sleep at once. Some keep watch they were found. The people of the United to time, upon the country. we think, is the Sheriff by appointment while the others sleep. of General Sickles. He is also a member the best sources. We state them, for the all useful purposes the most valuable secelect to the Convention. The article of the information of the public, and to show that tion of the national domain. Is the rich blush of shame to the cheek of the manly in express language on this subject directs production must cease and the stock we Sentinel is of sufficient interest to claim the the condition of affairs in our lower Counspace in our columns which we give to the ties is such, that no reliance can be placed ferson acquired and Jackson defended, to now starving foe, ready and willing to yield determine whether there is a majority in pid rate. We believe this is just the conextended extract from it, embracing as it when the materials from which it is to be other civilized nations of the woolen trade now; and the does some historical facts of the operation made are mostly blacks, who are the prin- doing their utmost to rise in the scale of tion. of military law in this State.

Says the Sentinel: "Now who are the Sheriffs who are to organize this loyal police force, 'to be composed of loyal citizens, white and colored in the ratio of registered voters?'the registered negro voters in most of these counties, if not in every one of them, being section. largely in the majority? So this police ce must consist principally of negroes, the di what "loyal" means, according to the Radi-

removal being assigned. The old Sheriff ago, was appointed Sheriff and required signed, 17 Justices of the Peace were re- we find in the Wilson Carolinian. Beyond better. moved in that county, and their places doubt some change in our crops must be being a brother of the new Sheriff, and accomplished, will be finally confirmed.

We see by the letter of Mr. HEARNE that another Northern insolvent like himself. The Court met to receive the bond. The the Farmers' Club of Wilson County heartily sureties offered, residents in the county, endorses and commends to the attention of instant. vocate, and pronounce against that which perty which could be reached by fieri fa- Col. Fremont the suggestions of Mr. Henry cias; and one Hubbs, a merchant in New Nutr, published in the Journal, December several of the Fall River cotton mills that we oppose. We lost the last election by Berne. Whether this man has any sub- 11th, 1867, suggesting that our railroads there will be a reduction of from 10 to 18 laborers instead of the unreliable blacks at and not from principle, we will lose the suffered his note for less than \$400 to be protested in bank, has not paid it since, present employed.

so far as we learn, and his creditor, who will sue on it, and is denied the right, by a recent order, to exact bail, as provided by our laws, is expecting the common fate of our credulous people who trusted these Northern adventurers. No proof

lief. Our information leads us to believe very soon thereafter, an officer, claiming I am more gratified, however, that your left them. It is the fear of the blacks, howthat the President will, within a very few to act under orders from the Post Com- people are alive to their true interests, in ever, that most troubles them. mander of the District, appeared in the developing the most important resources of Clerk's office with Colgrove, the newly appointed Sheriff; a U. S. stamp was affixed

their county—its agricultural products.

Blessed as they are in an especial man to the aforesaid paper, purporting to be a with a productive and early soil, combined bond, and the clerk, under the order of with the greatest facilities for quick transsaid officer, administered the oath of of- portation to the great markets, they have fice, and thereupon Colgrove was declared but to go ahead and plant, flourish, gather and proceeded to act as Sheriff of Jones; and send to market, when their homes will The leading citizens of Charleston have and in compliance with the orders of the again smile with peace and plenty. taken this subject under special considera- aforesaid officer, the old Sheriff delivered tion, and in order to give practical effect to into the hands of this new appointee, his tables in large quantities for transportation tax lists, on which was due the sum of five hundred miles or more to the large their views, one of their number has gone \$5,000 or thereabouts. The old Sheriff cities, was unheard of. No one dreamed to Washington to place before the authori- had paid the amount due the State on that such farming could be profitable.

balance of State tax due on these lists was miles in twenty-four hours, and at highly due to the old Sheriff. "The new Sheriff is still acting-nothing 1. That Congress should authorize a loan further having been done in relation to in May at \$20 a barrel; Irish Potatoes \$8 that a manufacturing company, in which of \$30,000,000, to be lent in small sums to his official bond, although Gen. Canby a barrel; Cucumbers as high as \$45; To- they were both interested, was losing \$1,-

"In Craven, as in Jones, the Sheriff rowers; the loan to be distributed by local commissioners of approved position and elected by the people, a most estimable reach of your people who live within ten or fifteen miles of our railway line. was removed by the military and a Mr. 2. That the Government should lend the took up his residence in Craven, at or about of Portsmouth, which I hope you will copy. and Rhode Island. In all 160,000 persons, Southern people an amount equal to the the close of the war, was appointed Sheriff. It will afford me great pleasure to send you male and female, old and young. gross amount of revenue already received Of his antecedants nothing is known here; from time to time any information I can but as the most worthy Northern men who obtain on the subject of vegetable or fruit by the United States from the cotton tax; have settled here, since the war, uniformly culture. the loan to be secured, issued and distrib- refuse to make haste to fill the offices of the county, it is fair to presume that he in the same paper, on the grape, I also 3. That the United States Government belongs to the class who is oppressing a distressed, conquered and impoverished

immediately, and in large quantities, all "The Sheriff of Lenoir is a native, -- was ting himself into favor with the negroes and Radicals. Allow the citation of one fact to sustain this assertion: A negro, a dantly the second year current demands, and lend the premium a secessionist,—but has been endeavoring realized by its sale to the South, upon the and has probably succeeded, in ingratia-The President, General Grant, Chief fact to sustain this assertion: A negro, a Justice Chase, Senator Harlan, of Iowa, and General Howard, all express themselves as warmly favoring some measure for selves as warmly favoring some measure for the store was then set on fire and burned to the control of the store was then set on fire and burned to the control of the store was then set on fire and burned to the control of the store was then set on fire and burned to the control of the store was then set on fire and burned to the control of the store was then set on fire and burned to the control of the store was then set on fire and burned to the control of the store was then set on fire and burned to the control of the store was then set on fire and burned to the control of the store was then set on fire and burned to the store was then set on fire and burned to the store was then set on fire and burned to the store was then set on fire and burned to the store was then set on fire and burned to the store was then set on fire and burned to the store was then set on fire and burned to the store was then set on fire and burned to the store was then set on fire and burned to the store was then set on fire and burned to the store was then set on fire and burned to the store was then set on fire and burned to the store was then set on fire and burned to the store was then set on fire and burned to the store was then set on fire and burned to the store was then set on fire and burned to the store was the store was the set of the store was th selves as warmly favoring some measure for the relief of the suffering people of this section, and General Grant said he would, as Secretary of War, submit to Congress a communication earnestly recommending section, and General Grant said he would, as Secretary of War, submit to Congress a communication earnestly recommending one of the above plans.

General Grant said he would, as Secretary of War, submit to Congress a communication earnestly recommending one of the above plans.

He alleged he had bought an article, specially identified, of a merchant he named.—

He was indicted for larceny, not arson, and, tried before Judge Warren. The merchant of whom he said he had bought the afore
of whom he said he had bought the afore
laborers and attach them to the soil. While

lives, I am free to say he must not, cadnot, The proof of his guilt was plenary. be an idler-a vagrant! We must all work, The jury convicted him and no respectable man, white or black, has been heard and why should he be an exception to tle of who did not approve the verdict. rule? The laws sooner or later will compel give employment to many thousands of Judge Warren seutenced him to six months him to earn his bread by the sweat of his imprisonment. It was known that the brow, and the sooner he is convinced of negroes, entitled to register in this county, this the better it will be for him and for were much more numerous than the whites us all.

citizen joining him in it, and without the

knowledge of any other white citizen, it is

believed,-addressed the Freedmen's Bu-

mice and men gang aft nglee."

"Crime has been frightfully prevalent

"For some time past, it is said, all the

force in the State, under regular army offi-

tearful vision the rainbow of hope.'

Col. FREMONT's letter is as follows:

Mr. Wm. A. Hearne, Sec'y and Treas.

I am gratified to know that my exertions

A few years ago the cultivation of vege-

The letter of Mr. Froelich, of this city,

Peach and Apple trees should be set out

commend to your attention.

seemed fabulous.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON R. R. Co.

OFFICE CHIEF ENG. AND SUP'DT,

course, elected.

military.

who would be allowed to register, and that The Divine command cannot with safety if the Reconstruction acts should be carried be set aside by any of the descendants of out the negroes would control in the next Adam, and least of all by that oranch known as the sons of Ham. election of Sheriff. The Sheriff-no other

I am, yours truly,

S T. FREMONT. From the N. Y. Evening Telegram. Ex-Senator Clingman, of North Carolina

porting to set forth the facts proved on the on the Political Situation, trial, but carefully suppressing the most WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1868. material part of the evidence, concluding Ex-Senator Clingman, of North Caroli na, has prepared a letter addressed to the gentlemen connected with the management unduly severe, and praying the Freedmen's of the great democratic banquet on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, de-Bureau man to order his discharge from prison. This officer deemed it inexpedient clining with regret, owing to a press of buto grant the prayer of the petitioner withsiness, the invitation extended to him reout consulting his superior officer. It went questing his attendance. He says there up, through the regular channels, to Gen. are passages in the letter of invitation pain-Sickles, who referred it, for investigation fully interesting to every patriotic mind as and report, to Gov. Worth. His investicontrasting the present with the past of gation disclosed the foregoing facts, and, 1815. He contends that a distinction must be drawn between the questions settled by disclosed to the people of his county this the war and those now left for decision. petty scheme. "The best laid plans of The result of the war determined that the To the negroes should all be free, but it has not credit of General Sickles, he refused to in- decided they are capable of becoming the political and social equals of the whites.— ration of rebels to power, the designing efforts to destroy our national credit, the failure through-"The Sheriff of Pitt is ex-General Lafflin, The fact of their inequality has been reof the United States Army. The regular Sheriff of Pitt was removed by our military ruler and Lafflin appointed in his place.—

The fact of their inequality has been recommended in the first claims of the versans of the war; these, coupled with a description of the versans of the war; these, coupled with a description of the versans of He was appointed one of the poll-holders advance the negro to equality with the that the men who crushed rebellion should counat the late election for members of the Caucasian race. The force of party power Convention-was, himself, a candidate for is well understood in this country. It of-General Canby has issued a Special a seat in the Convention; and, the registen induces its members to sustain meas-Order for the prevention and detection of tered negroes being largely in the ascend- ures their judgment disapproves, to vote ant over the registered whites, was, of for men they despise and to cover up frauds These four Sheriffs are the officers demay be guilty, and yet this immense pressignated to "organize and employ an sure, stimulated by the idea that granting terest of the soldiers and sailors. But do perfect the necessary legislation on quesarmed police force to be composed of loyal citizens," white and black, acting together success of the party, failed to bring up the pediency men and designing politicians. - that these may be speedily and wisely setthe negroes being the more numerous

> and black soldiers act separately. This on the question. The great point before the country, then. be under the general supervision of the in the United States? The white race came here from a love of liberty and established their own social and political sys-States are not under any obligation to cripany balm be found in Gilead, to soothe thy be made a property or intelligence qualifi- ing the poor man's less.

of the masses of the North, presents to our the destiny of the country.

In response to a letter from Mr. HEARNE, ferent sections of the country, show the disabled comrades during the past few mercial men that the present tax upon There will not be an overstocked market officer of a New York company of caval- Secretary of the Wilson County Farmers' depression that prevails in nearly every years. branch of business. It is difficult to see where we can look for an improvement .- principles of our Government" will, no tion, and that this tax results in a prohibi- mand, since it is pretty certain that the letter upon subjects of great interest and Indeed, it is probable that the condition doubt, appear to many of our comrades as tion upon fair and open business. Such is Southern demand will be light. There is practical importance to our people, which of the country will be worse before it is intended for a joke by these conventionists, substantially the information your corres- great need of goods in the Southwest, but

> The Memphis Avalanche says there are twenty thousand starving negroes in that made, or the ruin of our farmers, nearly

Notice has been given the operatives of secure the services of white immigrants as per cent. in their wages on and after Jan-

The Fond du Lac (Wisconsin) Commonwealth says that the Chicago and Northwestern railroad have reduced the wages of all laborers in their employ from \$1 75 to \$1 25 per day. They have also reduced

The New York Times learns through correspondents in various parts of the South-DEAR SIR-Yours of the 23d came to ern States that very considerable numbers of people are moving away from there to the North, and still larger numbers are preparing to move away in the spring .-The idea has taken firm possession of the prosperity and dominion-have been appre- macy in the future, and they complain

More than 250 families in Trenton, N. Blessed as they are in an especial manner bad in other manufacturing places.

In the Pittsburgh nail mills the em-

The employees on the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad have struck again for their back pay, and will allow only engines

with a single mail car to be run. The 1,400 operatives in Higgin's carpet factory, at New York, struck on Monday (30th) in consequence of a reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages.

remunerative prices-such as the following: Green Peas in the pod selling in Baltimore ly stated to a gentleman in Washington, matoes a little later, at \$8 a bushel. These | 000 per day. Other corporations are losing any of the conventions for which calls are prices ten years ago, even, would have in the same ratio. This state of things And remember that all this is within corporations must stop work. What then? in the interests of the party now in power, One hundred thousand people will be which has brought starvation and untold setts alone, 20,000 in New Hampshire, 10,- the pitiful appeals welling up from every The Wilmington Journal of the 28th con-Flemming, another Northern man, who tains a letter I received from Col. Cannon, 000 in Maine, and 30,000 in Connecticut section of the country.

> Louisiana has now got its third Governor under the reconstruction plan. Chicago spent more than half a million on its theatres last year.

Papers all over the South greet the happy New Year with the gloomiest predictions. Burlingame may get to be a Mandarian along our line. It costs but little to raise if he keeps on.

> Beecher now orates from a pulpit made Du Chaillur is the son of a Gaboon-not

> Baboon-agent of a French house. Gladstone's speech made seventeen col-umns in the London papers. The buildings of the Paris Exposition

are fast passing away.

ADDRESS OF THE

Conservative Army and Navy Union. To the Honorably Discharged Soldiers an Sailors of the Late War for the Union.

> HHDQR'S CONSERVATIVE ARMY AND NAVY UNION, (No. 397 Pennsylvania Avenue,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1868. COMRADES: Inasmuch as numerous call are now being issued and circulated through out the States and from this city for soldiers and sailors conventions, and, in order tha our comrades may fully understand from ic whose interests they are to operate, this address is issued:

The following extract is a specimen from one of the calls referred to now being cir culated, against which it becomes our duty to warn you :

WASHINGTON, D. C., December, 18, 1867. At a conference of Union soldiers and sailer held in this city on Monday, Dec. 16, 1867, to con-sider the propriety of calling a national conven tion, recolutions were unanimously ad pred re commending that an invitation be extended to a loyal persons who have served in the military of naval service of the United States to unite in is suing a call for a national convention, to be held in May, 1868, for the consideration of nationa questions, and the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The disordered state of public affairs, the resto sel such measures as shall tend to preserve and protect the civil rights of all the people.

Brig. Gen. T. T. CRITTENDES

WILL A. SHORT, Secretary.

The purport of these calls would lead and crimes of which any of their number many to believe that these proposed Conventions were to be held solely in the intheir ranks, after which the same fraud falsehood and ingratitude will be practiced

"The disordered state of public affairs" has been brought about by this same party, place on the propositions to increase paper been depressed below those of any other expect and require upon principles of jus- legislation, stripped the executive branch less, and the latter-contraction-scarcely shown to make speculative purchases. tice that those who brought them should of the Government of all authority to stay at all; that the proposition to tax Govern-

"The restoration of rebels to power," a "The above facts have come to us from ple themselves as a nation and destroy for paltry plea, (only practiced by the party in people; that there is a well-defined division below the cost of production, as they have power, as lately exhibited), should call the valley of the Lower Mississippi, which Jef- soldier as he beholds a prostrate and the payment in coin—and it is difficult to have must begin to diminish at a very rawhen the materials from which it is to be other civilized nations of the earth are dignity of a great Christian people and na- currency. Some also represent that there moment the great clothing manufacturers

cipal offenders and disturbers of the pub- prosperity, intelligence and morality, this "The designing efforts to destroy our na- the National Banks as was manifested at rush to buy, and prices will advance. lic peace. The action of the military may mighty republic is devoting its best powers, tional credit" will indeed be a small induce- the commencement of the November session In domestics but very little is doing and be dietated by what they conceive to be a earnestly and vigorously, to degrade a large ment to soldiers when they are aware of of Congress. wise policy, but a properly organized while portion of its territory to the condition of the fact that these Conventions are to be Congo and Guinea. It is said, however, called in the interests of a party which has the people express solicitude, that of tax- firm, and the market is not overstocked. cers, it is clear to our minds, should be that suffrage is not generally conferred on for its object the support of a moneyed ation is, probably, foremost. The reducemployed in our present condition, to ar- the negro, and their rights of property and aristocracy, which exempts from taxation, tion of the aggregate sum collected (about so great demand, and prices are not so well rest the disorders which prevail in that person will not be protected. Widows and and gives to the rich bondholder the gold five hundred millions) is advised, and the sustained as in unbleached fabrics, but the minors often have suits in court, but was it of the public treasury at a premium, while popular idea seems to be that it should be opening of trade will undoubtedly witness "Poor old North Carolina! Afflicted by ever suggested that they could not obtain it heavily taxes every laboring man and fixed, as an experiment for the present at an advance. Prints have reached a point justice because half the jurors were not soldier, and exacts that he should be paid least, at three hundred million dollars. city of food, and with harpies at home and women or boys? In conclusion, he hoped, for his services in a depreciated currency— is also advised that the number of taxabable cline; Merrimacks and Fall river makes are abroad, gnawing at her very vitals, can if negro suffrage was inevitable, it ought to increasing the rich man's dollar and mak- articles be greatly reduced; that the cotton about as low as they were before the out

sense of justice and of mercy, on the part made to negroes taking part in controlling nize the just claims of the veterans of the war" should be abolished; that the tax on dishas nowhere been so openly and wantonly tilled spirits should be greatly reduced, pressly for the season. The auction sales exhibited as by this same party in the some urging twenty, others fifty cents per are very light, while the importations have United States Senate, in the rejection and gallon. They say that there is an almost fallen off to a very low point, and most of The following items, collected from dif- refusal to appoint thousands of our brave unanimous belief among intelligent com- the goods arriving go into bond.

laboring with, and are now in full com- tions with Congressmen fresh from confer- another good crop gives the people the munion with the party of usurpers who, by ence with their constituents. arbitrary legislation, have established mili-The wages of the factory operatives of tyranny, raised the negro to be the political week in the House, which agree with the mand can be anticipated from that quarter. Milltown, North Stonington, Connecticut, superior of the white man, created negro views above presented, and one of these were cut down twenty per cent. on the 1st legislators, negro judges, and negro juries, memorials (from the Cincinnati Chamber

> law of the land. We, therefore, desire to ask you, frankly: negro race over two-thirds of our territory? approval, except from the "whiskey ring" Are you in favor of negro legislators,

negro judges, and negro juries? Are you in favor of being taxed \$30,000 -000 annually for the support of negro gov-

ernments in the Southern States? Are you in favor of having expended from your hard earnings \$12,000,000 annually, in support of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the encouragement of idleness, theft, and vice among the negroes of the South, while not a dollar is appropriated toward the maintenance of the widows and orphans of your fallen comrades?

Are you in favor of continuing a financial policy which exempts from taxation the wealthy bondholder, who prospered upon the misfortunes of the country, and taxing the laboring class of the people, giving to the former the coin of the treasury, and to the latter a depreciated paper J., are supported by charity, now that the currency, thus exempting the rich from asfactories have stopped, and it is almost as sisting in the payment of the war debt, and imposing it upon the poorer classes? Are you in favor of having your comployees have accepted a reduction of 164 rades thrust aside by the United States Senate, when brought before it for confir-

Are you in favor of longer continuing the distracted condition of the country, speculators might thrive?

Are you in favor of throwing aside principle, patriotism and devotion to your country to enter with political charlatans Mr. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, recent- the band of usurpers, tyrants, and fanatics that now reign and rule in dire confusion? If you are not in favor of such a course, we appeal to you to abstain from entering now being issued, as these conventions are

manifestly cannot long continue. These to be managed and manipulated expressly thrown out of employment in Massachu- suffering upon the people, as exhibited in We warn you, therefore, against invitations which, from time to time, will be ex-

tended to you, some coming from persons and organizations having no local habitations, urging you to participate in a national convention of soldiers and sailors, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.-Politicians, often unfriendly to soldiers and sailors, who desire to make themselves prominent, are apt to have such calls circulated, the real object of which is not set forth therein. Let us, therefore, be careful not to lend our influence to any set of already have a Constitution, which Con-President makers, who are unworthy of our gress has no right to overthrow, and it will man of Mobile liberated all the prisoners confidence and support, or who would reyet be acknowledged by the National Govincarcerated there for minor offences. flect discredit upon the high character of the Union army and navy. A few of the employed agents of the party in power may, at any time, issue a call, setting forth reasons why we should join them in an effort to retain said navel. to retain said party in power, the very evils narrated being brought about through their instrumentality.

me of the above plans.

Generals Hancock and Ord recommend said article, proved he had never sold it to Generals Hancock and Ord recommend said article, proved he had never sold it to I am as true a friend to the colored man as Radical Committee for his \$6,000. In view, then, of the misrule under

or which we fought, and for which so many of our brave comrades suffered and died, and to accept no invitation of any party or clique of President makers with out due deliberation, and upon full convicion that they are pledged to the vindica tion of the Constitution, the Union of the States, and the recognized supremacy of he flag throughout the length and breadth of the land. As we contended for the suremacy of law and order, the rights and iberties of the people, in the field, so let as remain true to the great charter of our reedom now, permitting none to use us or their elevation, but ever acting with the people and for the people; and in so doing peace, prosperity, and happiness will whence issue these calls, their objects, and follow in the train, the heels of the tyrants now pressing upon the necks of the popuace crushed, and our country assume its wonted position as the proudest and freest

mong the nations of the earth. By order of the Executive Committee. COL. P. H. ALLABACH,

CAPT. A. W. CHILTON,

Recording Secretary.

- Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun. FROM WASHINGTON.

portant Legislation Expected-The Finances and Taxation-Opinions in Re-

Washington, Jan. 5 .- I: is expected that Congress, after reassembling to-morrow, will at once get to work earnestly and, it is hoped, patriotically, upon the measures already proposed, and others contemplated, to relieve the country from the commercial and financial disorders which prevail or there is of distress and anarchy, ruit and starva-

Members of Congress just returned from elect a Radical President. the holiday visit to their homes report that they have been urged by their constituents to use their best efforts to immediately suffrage to the negro was necessary to the not allow yourselves to be deceived by ex- tions of finance and taxation, to the end members to its support in even a single Under the pretext of serving soldiers and tled, not only in obedience to the emer- lution, and our representatives had better take class. Even in the loyal North the white State where a contest was recently fought sailors they are laboring to delude you into gency of the times, but as well that these warning in time grave matters may be determined before the Presidential election, and thus keep upon you that has been so signally evinced them as free as possible from party politics.

ment bonds has grown in favor; that the were before the war, but it is impossible

afflictions? Thank God! the awakering cation, and no objection would then be "The failure throughout the country to recog- come tax is odious and inquisitorial and there is hardly anything doing, exept in spirits can never be collected, because it is on the opening of the spring trade; but "A desire to perpetuate the fundamental so disproportionate to the cost of productit will probably be fully equal to the dewhen it is well known that they have been pondent has to-day obtained in conversa- merchants there are well supplied, and until

Upon the subject of tax on whiskey there tary dictators, inaugurated a system of are memorials here, to be presented this them are suffering for now, no great desuspended the writ of habeas corpus, and of Commerce) recommends the abolish. The Depressed Condition of the Shipping are continuing arbitrary arrests and trials ment of bonded warhouses, and the collecin time of peace; for all of which the y can tion of the tax at the distillery, and to fix find no warrant within the fundamental the tax at fifty cents per gallon.

those of the spirit convention held here from New York, because there the interests Are you in favor of the supremacy of the last month, and seem to meet with general are most extended. It seems, in fact, a and persons engaged in illicit distillation. lish the prosperity enjoyed by our commerpear to be anxious to co-operate with Con- could have anticipated, especially in the mbrace the essential points set forth delphia American remarks: above, but there is a powerful whiskey ring here who are expending large sums to Boston affords evidence that the foreign present tax on spirits, or in the mode of although their great capital and resources DATA.

The Washington correspondent of the Worcester Spy, admitting in the fullest extent the destitution, suffering and chaotic condition of the Southern States, complains bitterly of the apathy of the Republicans on the subject. Pressing as are the political necessities of the party in the South, the Spy says it seems almost impossible to raise money enough to carry on the campaign; and it adds:

"The Republican party, to insure success, to compel and maintain peace, must have the ten unrepresented States reconstructed and brought back in time to vote for their candidate next November. Failing in this, the country may as well mation for such offices as are in the gift of squarely look at the issue which then sternly the Executive? struggie consequent upon the refusal to count the vote of the Southern Democracy, which will be introduced in the Kentucky House of Repthe distracted condition of the country, surely cast for the party's nominee, whoever it that ambitious politicians and grasping may be. Of course, the Fortieth Congress will count the vote of no State which is not repre-

Radicals are determined, it seems, not to there, in case he finds himself unable to admit the ten Southern States, unless they attend the sittings of Congress. The subare so reconstructed as to secure their yotes | ject gave rise to considerable discussion, in for the Radical candidate—and if they are the course of which it was stated, among not readmitted, Congress will not count other things, that Mr. Guthrie intended to their electoral votes at all, as they will cer- go to Washington so as to enter upon the tainly be cast for the Democratic nominee. discharge of his duties immediately after This struggle has become exclusively one the holidays, and the Representative from for party success—and it is openly avowed Logan was induced to withdraw his resoluthat measures will be resorted to for the tion for the present. sake of victory which may plunge the country afresh into civil war.

There certainly is virtue and strength enough in the people to save the country from such peril.-N. Y. Times.

Meeting of the Convention. General Canby has ordered the Convention elect to assemble at Raleigh on the 14th inst., for the purpose of framing a new Constitution for the old State of North

Many of the delegates are destined, in the end, to the sorest disappointment .-They imagine they are to take rank in history with the framers of the Constitution of 1776, but they are much mistaken. We scurity or to be remembered only for their

The sterling Gazette wants Anna Dickinson to "speak out like a man." Speaker Colfax "receives" on Fridays, beginning next week.

From the Baltimore Sur FROM WASHINGTON.

The Season in Washington_Politics_Ir. teresting from Memphis_The Minister at Constantinople, &c

Washington, January 3.—Several Congressmen arrived to-day, to be in readiness for the meeting of Congress on Monday. The season of receptions and parties will be commenced on Monday next. Several receptions are named for the coming week, including one by the ladies of the White House, and five or six at the residences of

members of Congress. The President received the following dis patch from Memphis to-day.

" Memphis is redeemed. Leftwitch is elected mayor. Peace, order and quie prevail. Free white suffrage vindicated. Upon inquiry in proper direction it is found that there is no foundation for the report that E. Joy Morris, minister to Constantinople, has signified or has any disposition to resign, or that any effort is made by the administration to remove him.

The President and several members of the Cabinet have promised to attend the eighth of January banquet of this city.

The Radicals and Congress,

Mr. Weed, the prominent editor and gard to the Currency and Contraction - politician of New York-one of the found Reduction of Taxation-Whiskey Peti- ers of the Republican party-has the fol lowing remarks in his last paper—the New York Commercial:

"The leading idea of Radicalism, amid the ruin destitution, and starvation that is acknowle is that, through universal negro suffrage, ten m represented States "must be brought back in time to vote" for the Radical candidate for President let it be remembered, is the key to the whole Radical programme of reconstruction. Al tion, results from a determination in Congress

congressional financial legislation has been false wasteful, and pernicious, and exercises a most depressing influence upon the industrial interests of the country. Great financial and conomics foretell that any delay or shortcoming in this re-spect is certain to be attended by political revo-

New York Dry Goods Market.

It is a rather healthy indication that, at this These members represent that recently dullest season of the whole year in the dry some modification in sentiment has taken goods trade, prices of woolens, which have Prices of many articles are as low as they mode and time of paying these bonds is that they should remain so long. Goods engaging the earnest consideration of the cannot, for any considerable time be sold of opinion-except in cases where the law been doing; for when that point is reached is not such earnest and active opposition to begin to realize the fact, there will be a

prices of most styles of popular goods are But above all other questions upon which merely nominal. Heavy brown goods are It which will scarely admit of a further tax should be at once repealed; that the in- break of the rebellion. In foreign goods

means of paying for anything beyond the bare necessaries of life, which many of

New York Independent, 2d.

Trade.

There is a great and general depression in shipping business at all the American These recommendations coincide with ports, and we hear the most complaints work of much more difficulty to re-estab-The members of the spirit convention ap- cial marine before the civil war than we gress in the adoption of a law which shall foreign trade. On this subject the Phila-

"The withdrawal of the Cunard line from prevent any modification or change of the shippers feel the depression severely also

enable them to weather the gale. "All the commercial organs of New York, without a single exception, have been incessantly complaining for months past of the languishing condition of the shipping interest, and they have been clamoring vehemently for some legislation by Congress calculated to afford relief. They would hardly speak thus if the shipping business were not suffering in New York as severely as anywhere else. Nearly all the numerous steamship lines from New York to coastwise ports, established at the close of the war with so much energy and display, have failed disastrously and been broken

resentatives resolutions suggesting to Senator Guthrie the propriety of resigning his seat in the United States Senate, to the end This programme is not inviting. The that the State may be fully represented

> On the 14th of this month our North Carolina friends are to witness the same disgusting show which we now have in this State. On that day the State Convention, (God save the mark !) is to meet in Ral-

Let the State of Macon and Gaston arise up against their work, and show that the white man can vote down the negro party in gallant old North Carolina.

Especially do we beg that some Conservative member will move to open the proceedings by reading Holden's poem on the death of Calhoun. - Norfolk Virginian.

On Christmas day the presiding alder

It is proposed in New York city to give all the old Christmas trees to the birds in the public squares to make nests of. Carlotta has given up her dowry, but has \$3,000,000 left.

Grant is to give a series of select parties

this winter. The doctors of Melborne, Australia, are disputing whether Hamlet was mad.

D. 1868, at 11 o'clock of that day. It is confidently hoped that the friends of a Constitutional Union and civil liberty will be active in the effort to make the Convention the largest and most respectable that ever assembled in the State.

Let the Conservative people in every county of the State, where meetings have not been held, hold meetings at once, pass apsee that they attend the Convention. The condition of public affairs demands the patriotic effort and co-operation of every good citizen, to save the country from impending danger.

By order of the State Executive Com-R. C. BADGER,

January 4th, A. D. 1868.

REV. T. H. PRITCHARD.—At a meeting Petersburg, was invited to the pastorate of the Church in this city. We learn, also, Mr. P. has been called to the Church in Wilmington. Whether he will accept either, and, if so, which, is not known. His former acceptableness as a Minister, in this city, leads to the earnest hope that he will yield to the wishes of his Raleigh friends and admirers. - Raleigh Sentinel, 6th.

Annamessic R. R.-We learn from friend just from Washington, N. C., that the Annamessic Co., have made a survey of a direct line for a Railroad from Plymouth to Wilmington, N. C., and have commenced the Dismal Swamp Canal .-Washington, and will cross the A. & N. C. R. R. between Kinston and New Berne. Raleigh Square and Compass.

A CARD.—About the middle of November, a man who called himself J. P. Bigler, and who represented himself as a nephew of Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and Gov. Seymour, of New York, and produced forged letters purporting to be from the latter, came to this place, and, after a good deal of chaffering, made a conditional bargain for the Patriot and its machinery and type, on condition that he paid a certain amount for the same, but the property not to be changed and he to acquire no interest in the same until the payment was made. After having contracted a debt with the nouse of Brenizer, Kellogg & Co., the said Bigler left without having made any payment for the Patriot or having acquired any property or interest therein.

nder the erroneous impression that the said Bigler had some interest in the Patriot and its materials, which was the subject of a seizure and sale, the aforesaid firm of Brenizer, Kellogg & Co. sued out an attachment against the said Bigler & Co., and the same upon the Patriot office, its type, materials and fixtures, and the door of the office has been closed by the Sheriff, by which the publication of the Patriot will have to be suspended for a season, until the

currence, and the disappointment of the damage to which I shall be by the imprudent levy of the attachment. I have to ask the gence of my friends and the subscribers to the Patriot, for this unavoidable circumstance, and to hope they will exercise a little patience, as this difficulty will soon be removed and the publication of

DAVID F. CALDWELL, Editor and Proprietor of the Greensboro'

BURNED TO DEATH. - Mrs. Pem. Dimott Railroad Depot, was burned to death on Sunday night by the explosion of a kero-We learn that in moving the lamp from one part of the house to anothexplosion, that Mrs. D.'s elothes took fire, and in an instant she was enveloped in flames. She was burned so badly that she expired in about fifteen minutes.

New Berne Herald, 7th. mitted in our city. The robber, or robson on Broad street and after ransacking the upsetting everything in several whic's were not locked, took Mr. H.'s clothes out into the yard and abstracted from their pockets all the money therein contained, \$14, and a safe key (doubtless through mistake) and then left for operations in other quarters.

During the night the robbers visited in their attempts, except at Mr. M.'s, where heard of them, of course. they succeeded in getting \$25 in money.

are fortunate enough to have any of this commodity on hand, to invest it immediately, thereby securing themselves against these night robbers. As for our self, we are not afraid of them if money is all they are after, for we do not leave any money home for fear of fire, don't carry any with us for fear of robbers, and don't put any in the bank for fear the bank may break. - New Berne Herald, 7th.

Chapel Hill, January 3, 1868.—Messrs Editors :- The First Annual Festival of the Chapel Hill Agricultural Society was held in this village on the 28th ult. The attendance was large and a deep interest, we thought manifested in the subject. Hon W. H. Battle delivered the regular annual address before the society. Of the character of this production it is but necessary to raised very high, and their anticipations

lengthy report,—deviating in some respects from the regularly received opinions. One of the great objects to be aimed at in these Societies is, we think, to elicit original thoughts and new and improved methods of agriculture in the place of the old routine

first Saturday in February.

Tuesday last—the same parties obtaining them that farmed them the last year.—
These farms rented for some \$17,000 for 1867—the renters losing money owing to the first battle of Manassas, and was re-elected Captain, promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct at the sector of Manassas, and was attached the first battle of Manassas, and was attached the first battle of Manassas.

He was re-elected Captain, promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct at the sector of Mercer, Pa., accidentally killed his son last week while putting the low price of cotton and the short crop. letter from Havana.

This year the same lands rented for fifteen hundred dollars, one farm which rented for \$700 last year bringing five hundred this .-This will show more conclusive than any thing we have yet seen the low estimate at which farming is held through this section under the adverse circumstances in which the accursed Reconstruction Acts and the damnable cotton tax have placed us. May light and help soon be given us, is the wail of an impoverished people.

St. John's Day.—This day, Friday December 27th, was celebrated by the members of Fulton Lodge, No. 99, Ancient Yorke Masons, by a public installation of the officers of the Lodge elected for the enpropriate resolutions, appoint delegates and sning Masonic year. The ceremony took place in the Presbyterian Church, Bro. Wm. H. Bailey, P. M., officiating. After the conclusion of the installation ceremonies a most excellent and appropriate address was delivered by Rev. Bro. Jethro Rumple, for which the thanks of the Lodge were subsequently voted him.

At night a Grand Party or Ball was given by the Fraternity at the Boyden House, which was in every respect a brilliant success. The receipts considerably exceeded of the congregation of the Baptist Church, the expenditures, leaving a ballance to be on Friday evening last, Rev. T. H. Pritch- appropriated to charitable Masonic purard, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Poses. Much of this success is due to the efforts of Bro. R. Slater, who displayed great zeal and energy in its management.

Salisbury Old North State. FORGERY AND FRAUD. - A few days since a negro presented a check at the counter mullets or five pointed stars, corresponding of Messrs. J. G. Williams & Co., for \$115, purporting to be signed by a lady of this City, which the Cashier, upon inspection, suspected was not genuine. The police were at once sent for and the negro arrested, and the check being sent to the lady in ing the army of Northern Virginia, and re-

It turns out that the negro, who presented the check, is but a cats-paw in the This line, he says, just touches the town of hands of a more shrewd and intelligent villain. The real drawer of the forged paper is said to be one Pierson, formerly a color ed U. S. soldier, and late the Editor of the that he has left the city in haste, and elud- Affairs, after various plans had been subed the vigilance of the municipal authorities, who were on his track.

Several forgeries have been committed. within a few weeks past, of the name of another lady in this city, on one of which money to the amount of \$40 was actually obtained. In the other cases, accidental circumstances alone prevented the rascals from realizing. There is every reason to ston, General S. Cooper, Lieutenant Gen-We hope that they may be fully ferretted out and punished.

It is due to the stockholders of the Radipreviously discharged Pierson, on account of the evidences of his dishonesty.

Pierson is a bright mulatto, intelligent and plausible, and writes a good hand. Before the war he was in printing offices in to set type. We have no means of conjec- the army. turing the direction he has taken.

Raleigh Sentinel, 8th.

CONFEDERATE OFFICERS .-- We see in a Virginia paper a long list of Confederate officers headed " Present Whereabouts and known that North Carolina officers and federacy, and that without their aid the war would have proven an utter failure two years before its close, we do not see the name of a single North Carolinian in the list. We merely mention the matter to show how the services of brave North Carolinians have been ignored by Virginia papers and others.

Those who prepare such lists must be very ignorant indeed if they do not know the "whereabouts and occupation" of many North Carolina officers. Here in Charlotte we have living three General officers, who did as much as any others for the cause of the South. Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill rose from a Colonel to one of the highest commands most popular Magazines in the country. war as a Lieutenant in 1861, and came out as a Brigadier General-he fought bravely er, the oil in the lamp ignited, causing the all through the war, and was severely wounded in the head and neck on three different occasions. Gen. Rufus Barringer Brigadier General of Cavalry—he too, did good service and was wounded--both are practicing law in Charlotte-but you never see their names or that of any other North Carolinian in the Virginia papers or in the humbug histories gotten up in Virginia. We don't like such treatment.

Besides the three General officers named Jones, of the 57th N. C. Regiment; Col. W. Lee Davidson, of the 7th; Col. E. A. Osborne, of the 4th; Col. Z. B. Vance, (ex-Gov. of N. C.,) of the 26th; Col. J. E. Brown, of the 42d; Maj. Jas. Harris, of the 7th, and Maj. M. D. L. McLeod, of the 1st N. C. Cavalry—all of whom fought through three other houses, Mr. Minzesheimer, Mr. the war and did gallant service—but those B. Jacobs and Mr. Wm. F. Perry, but failed who get up lists of gallant officers never

Charlotte Democrat. dred feet above it. This secures at all seasons one of the finest and most bracing atmospheres found east of the Pacific slope. Hence it is that people are stran-

gers to all miasmatic diseases. It is known to almost all the natives of the country, that at a certain elevation on the mountains, there is a stratum of atmosphere so peculiarly constructed, and so dry, that it will not permit the formation of frost. When a farm is located so far up on the mountains as to be above the region say that the expectation of the public was the frost line. Orchards so located never fail to bear full crops on account of spring frosts. The peach, in these situations, sometimes fails from destruction of fruit buds by winter killing, though this is unusual. - Detroit Advertiser.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, on arriving at Havana on the 25th ult., took rooms at the The celebrated Brindy plow, both steel Hotel Cubano. At night, accompanied by and cast, ordered from Louisville, Ky., was the captain and purser of the steamer, Mr. tried before the society, and a large as- Davis and wife visited the Place of Isabel semblage of farmers from the surround- II., and entering the Hotel Inglaterra, went ing country. Altogether, we think a very out on the balcony, where they passed a favorable impulse was given to the im- few moments viewing the large crowd portant subject of agriculture. Can the promenading. Mr. Guarco, the proprietor, press aid us in this important enterprise? offered the best rooms in the house to Mr. Prof. C. Phillips, by invitation, will de- Davis, which were, of course, declined. liver an address before the Society, on the He insisted that Mr. D. and party should partake of champagne and other refreshments, and these they accepted. Mr. Davis The Last Contederate Flag.

the Confederate Flag, (which, however, redeath-wound. fers only to the last flag), we extract the fol-

Our flag has a history, and the time has come when to preserve that history from oblivion some record should be made of

The author of the new design adopted by the Confederate Congress was Major A. L. Rogers, Confederate States Artillery, who, while disabled from active service in the field, devoted some of his leisure hours to improve the national emblem. After much attention to the subject, and the laws of heraldry, Major Rogers, in January, 1865, submitted his design to Congress; and on the 13th of that month, Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, submitted the following bill in the Senate:

"A BILL TO ESTABLISH THE FLAG OF THE

CONFEDERATE STATES. 'The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the flag of the Confederate States shall be as follows: The width three-fifths of the width of the flag, and so proportioned as to leave the length of the field on the side of the union twice chair, and Robert A. Johnson was requestthe width of the field below it; to have the ed to act as Secretary. ground red, and a blue saltier thereon, bordered with white and emblazoned with in number to that of the Confederate States; the field to be white except the outer half from the union to be a red bar extending the width of the flag."

Before offering the bill Mr. Semmes addressed a letter to General Lee, commandquestion, she at once pronounced it a for- quested his views on the proposed alteration. General Lee replied that he thought it "very pretty, and" that it "certainly tain law and order, and to support, cheerfully, all added distinctness to the flag;" but, with constitutional measures of the United States govhis usual modesty, said he mistrusted his own judgment in such matters, and that the Naval Committee were the proper gentlemen to be consulted. The bill was accordcolored Radical paper in this City. We learn ingly referred to the Committee on Naval mitted, and the opinions of leading officers of the navy obtained, said committee unani-

mously recommended its adoption. Among the distinguished Confederate officers who approved the design of Major Rogers, and recommended his proposed al teration in the national symbol of the Confederate States, were General J. E. Johnsuspect that the same guilty parties have eral Ewell, Lieutenant General Longstreet's peen concerned in all the transactions. Inspector General, Major Generals Fitz Lee, Rosser and Lomax, of cavalry; Brigadier Generals Pendleton and Long, of arcal paper, alluded to, to say that they had eral Smith, Governor of Virginia; Major ginia Military Institute; Captain N. W. gold in pictures of silver": Barker, Acting Chief of Signal Bureau; Capt. Wilbourn, of Signal Corps; Brigadier Charlotte and Fayetteville, and had learned and many other distinguished officers of

addressed to Hon. Edward Sparrow, Chair- cratic party. man of the Committee on Naval Affairs, Confederate States Senate:

rapidly defaced. It is strongly urged by soul'

"The battle flag selected by General out of place at your board. Johnston and recommended by himself and In former days, when I visited Washingdesign for its improvement. I am opposed concern. Were I to join your circle now I to all stripes, many or few, red or blue. should feel painfully conscious of the difhave 'The Stars and Bars.' The colors of No military order can consign you to a dunthe new flag would be chiefly white and geon beyond the reach of habeas corpus,

being emblematic of purity and innocence, brow I cannot twine the myrtle round my and the red (gules) of fortitude and cour- own. age. In the adoption of ensigns by vari- But may I not hope that the present any painting; which, besides the difficulty Respectfully, your obedient servant, WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—The climate of correct execution, soon rots the bunting. The proportions, while most pleasing to the eye, possess the virtue of simplicitythe white below and on one side of the ter nor warm in summer. The reason of union being the same width as the red bar,

ian, George Washington, and the anniver- of each of the judges.

Furl that banner, for 'tis weary, 'Round its staff 'tis drooping dreary; Furl it, fold it, it is best; For there's not a man to lave it In the blood that heroes gave it, And its folds now scorn and brave it;

Take that banner down, 'tis tattered, Broken in its staff and shattered, And the valiant hosts are scattered O'er whom it floated high. Oh 'tis hard for us to fold it, Hard to think there's none to hold it, Hard that those who once unrolled it

to the staff of Gen. Stonewall Jackson. At a cap on his gun.

the battle of Chancellorsville, Maj. Rogers From a late number of The Southern was among the members of General Jack-Opinion, in an article on "The History of son's staff who were struck down with him on the occasion when Jackson received his

When, in 1865, Major Rogers conceived the new design of the flag he was stationed at Chaffin's Bluff, on the James, in command of that defense. General Lee, in a letter to General S. Cooper, Adjutant | poned. speaks of him:

"He is a gallant officer, and if there is legal authority. any duty he can perform at the stationary that he be assigned to it."

Thus we have given a brief history of the Confederate flag, coupling with it the name of its author, who signalized his taste in the design of a flag intended to symbolize the noble cause for which the South so gallantly contended.

For the Journal. Conservative Meeting in Richmond County. Messrs. Editors: According to previous appointment quite a respectable number width two-thirds of its length, with the of citizens assembled at Spring Hill, Richunion (now used as the battle flag) to be in mond county, N. C., on Saturday the 28th tee to report a bill to vacate the present illegal ult. Mr. M. W. McNair was called to the and unauthorized governments in the Southern Herring,

> Messrs. Milton McIntosh, Lauchlin McNeill, Arch'd Johnson, D. W. Livingston and J. M. Johnson as a committee to draft resolutions. The committee, after consultaadopted:

WHEREAS, The organization of a Conservative party in North Carolina is a necessity; therefore, Resolved 1st, That we recognize the duty to sus-

Resolved 2d, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint an Fxecutive Committee for Richmond county, consisting of three members from each precinct, whose duty it shall be to organize Conservative party in this county, and to take the necessary steps for the appointment of delegates to represent said party in the Conservative onvention, to be held in the city of Raleigh Resolved 3d, That the Chairman have until the Oth of January next to make the appointments. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

M. W. McNair, Chairman. Rob't A. Johnson, Secretary. [Conservative papers of the State copy.]

Won't Jollificate_For Good Reasons. The Hon. A. H. H. Stuart having been invited by a committee to a banquet to be given in Washington on the 8th day of was presented to the President to-day by a com-January, courteously declines the invita- mittee from Philadelphia. The medal is three January, conrecously declines the invitation for very proper reasons. We give his letter below, and commend it most heartights applies of the Words fith spoken are like applies of the President, with the date of the President, with the date of the President, with the date of the President with the date of the tillery; Major General Heath; Major Gen- tion for very proper reasons. We give his inches in diameter On the obverse side is an ex-General Smith, Superintendent of the Vir- ly. "Words fitly spoken are like apples of his birth and inauguration as President. On the

STAUNTON, VA., January 2, 1868. General Wharton, Colonel J. S. Mosby, thanks for your kind invitation to attend States" The presentation address was delivered a banquet to be given at the Metropolitan by Col. Hagner. Hotel, in the city of Washington, on the As descriptive of the flag, we subjoin 8th instant, under the auspices of the lead-some extracts from a letter of Major Rogers, ing members of the Conservative Demo-

Under ordinary circumstances it would be peculiarly gratifying to me to partici-"The portion of the flag proposed to be pate in the festivities of that occasion, and above named case can be adjudicated at Occupations of Men Prominent in the Con- changed to a red bar is the part, too, most to enjoy "the feast of reason and flow of naval officers of high standing, that our your entertainment. But situated as I am flag is liable to be mistaken for a flag of -disfranchised as a citizen, denied the truce, particularly in a calm, when it hangs political privileges which are accorded to dead against the mast, and the union is ob- my negro servant; repelled from the hall scured by the white bunting. When seen of the House of Representatives, to which at a distance, flags are generally displayed I was elected almost by acclamation; my against the white clouds beyond, and hence native State, the proud old mother of want of distinctness is a great defect in the Washington, and Henry, and Jefferson, present flag, the union being the only por- unrecognized save as Military District No. 1-I must confess I would feel somewhat

General Beauregard, under which so much ton as representative of the people, or as blood has been spilled in our struggle for associate of Webster, Crittenden, and Corindependence, is fully displayed as the win, in the executive councils of the naunion of the proposed flag, which can only tion, I felt that, in the eye of the law at be done by surrounding it with white, and least, I was the peer of the loftiest in the the bar, forming the outer half of the field land. I was privileged to think freely and from the union, is suggested as the best to speak freely on all matters of public Instead of 'the stars and stripes' let us ference between your position and mine. red, with as little as possible of the Yankee and no persuasive bayonets admonish you to speak with "bated breath." With me "The heraldic significance of these col- the case might be different. But be that ors is deemed especially appropriate for as it may, while Virginia mourns I cannot the Confederate States—the white (argent) rejoice. While the cypress encircles her

Captain Hamilton, in the history of the not misinterpret the signs of the times, the United States flag, that they generally im- day is near at hand when, by the mandate the States respectively is taken from the riots around the festive board, and on beflags of the old Union, mainly founded by half of Virginia to offer a willing and our forefathers. The new flag is easily hearty tribute of gratitude to the noble made, and is without the complication of Conservative Democrats who set her free.

> ALEXANDER H. H. STUART. From the New York Herald.

The President and the Supreme Court and The cases expected to come before the this is found in the fact that though in the They have been approved by some of the United States Supreme Court shortly, inparallel of latitude, it has an average ele- best artists in the Confederacy, and, after volving the question of the constitutionalvation of more than 2,000 feet above the a careful examination, have been pronoun- ity of the Reconstruction acts are giving sea. Though in the latitude of the cotton- ced correct by some of the most experien- rise to a good many speculations. Of growing belt, yet it is elevated many hun-dred feet above it. This secures at all sea-dore Forrest, Captain Raphael Semmes, will be the decisions of the judges on this Captain S. S. Lee, Captain Mason and Cap- important question are entirely unauthortain W. H. Parker, the latter having been at the head of the Confederate States Naval aginations of private parties. No one can know in advance what will be the conclu-The bill adopting the new design passed sions of the learned judges. The latter both branches of Congress-the Senate will hear both sides, and then make up unanimously—and was signed by President their decisions from the arguments and Davis, February 22d, 1865, thus becoming legal precedents advanced, making a little a law on the birthday of the great Virgin- allowance, of course, for the political bias

sary of the day that gave birth to the per-manent government of the Confederate supreme judicial tribunal of the land declare unconstitutional the action of Con-All signs, omens and coincidents seemed gress in enacting the rebel States out of to foretell the speedy success of the young the Union, disfranchising white voters and Confederacy and its new symbol so auspi- forcing negro suffrage and African supreciously unfurled, but doomed to be macy upon the people of those unhappy quenched and lost on the night of disaster districts, the course of the Executive may that came before the ides of April of that be pretty certainly indicated even at the same ill-fated year.

The President, in all probability, would, in that event, hasten to proclaim that the rebel States were never for United States Sanator. out of the Union, and that, ergo, the people of those States are still entitled to all the civil rights (save and except property in slaves) enjoyed by them anterior to the at 109%. Gold declined to 136%. Stocks buoyant acts of secession; that the subordination and excited. Governments active. Five-twenties of the civil to military authority has been of '62, coupons, 108.]. Tennessee sixes 611. illegal, and must immediately be abolished; | Cotton dull and lower-sales of 1,900 bales at 16 gressional reconstruction policy has been \$10 50@\$15. Wheat drooping. Corn-Western null and void. Following this out to its mixed \$1 39. Oats unchanged. Mess Pork, old natural results he would, to be consistent, \$21 12; new, \$22 15. Groceries quiet and dull. have to recall the military governors, with Major Rogers, whose name is inseparatheir numerous trains of satellites, and per-Tallow 103@111 cents. Freights steady. Depreciation Unparalleled.—As ad and party then visited the Theatre Tacon, bly associated with the Confederate flag as haps would remove all semblance of miliwhere he was the cynosure of all eyes. - its author, is a native of Loudon county, tary surveillance, save such as prudence vertised in our columns, the Johnston Numbers of persons called upon him at his Virginia. At the inception of the war he lands, situated on the Roanoke below Halhotel, and were much pleased with his raised a company of artillery from his naservation of law and order, in view of the ifax, and consisting of three or more valuable farms, was rented at public auction on never in better health. He was quite courbly mentioned by Gen. Beauregard in his posed disaffection still of many of the

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington_Proceedings of Con-

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8-P. M. SENATE,-Unimportant memorials and amendments to the Bankrupt acts were indefinitely post-

General, recommending Major Rogers for | The Finance committee were instructed to enpost service, because of his wound, thus quire into the expediency of affixing a penalty Coffee, \$18., when Government officers disburee money without

Mr. Conness said the resolution aimed at those batteries in or around Richmond, or in whom the Senate rejected as unfit for the positions, the camps of instruction, I recommend but who were afterwards sent on special missions to do, nobody knew what, and were paid from the public fund.

proceeds the captured cotton and other property Corn Meal, The joint resolution to convert into Treasury sumed and elaborately discussed. The gross amount was thirty-four millions, of which twentyfour millions remain in the hands of the Treasurer as special agent. Ten millions have been paid to FEATHERS, owners and for expenses. The action of the Treasurer in disbursing the ten millions was seriMackerel,
No. 1...20 00 @21 00 A resolution instructing the Judiciary commit-

States and provide provisional governments until they were reconstructed, was laid over. The President was called on for information The Chairman, after having explained whether the bill abolishing the word white in the the object of the meeting, appointed District laws and ordinances was considered as

law by the Executive. After an executive ression the Senate adjourned House.—The committee on Foreign Affairs reported a resolution requesting the President to Superfine.11 50 @12 50 @14 00 Superfine.11 50 @12 50 @23 00 Thin " 22 50 @23 00 tion, presented the following resolutions, intercede with Victoria for father McMahone's Gunny Bags. 30 @ 25 Rump...00 00 @21 00 which were separately and unanimously release. The report maintains the innocence of Gunny Bags. 30 @ 32 Rump...00 00 @00 00

> The resolution was discussed broadly by Mr. Orth, maintaining that American views regarding Rice, rough 00 @ 0 00 SUGAR, & b., clienation and naturalization must be enforced by Carolina, ... 9 @ 101 Cu. a...... arms, if necessary.

Mr. McCullum held that the nation that wont strive to protect those who swear allegiance to it, should be blotted out. He held that the rulings in English Courts regarding expatriation were in English Cou strive to protect those who swear allegiance to it, monetrous.

Pending the discussion, the morning hour expired, and the resolution went over. The Senate Amendments to the Cotton Bill were

eferred to the committee on Ways and Means. The Missouri election case came up, occupying several hours, when Mr. Van Horn was declared entitled to a seat. The House then adjourned.

A gold medal, valued at four hundred dollars, reverse is the following inscription: "With courage and fidelity he defended the Constitution, and Gentlemen,-I pray you to accept my by justice and magnanimity restored the alienated

The President responded, returning his thanks to the Club, and trusting that their confidence in him had not been misplaced. In conclusion, he pledged himself that his future course should be as the past in his efforts to maintain and uphold the Constitution, and assuring the committee that the presentation was peculiarly gratifying at tations given in our last up to Tuesday, when an this time, and that he would cherish it until the advance was obtained, and sales were made at Cotton Goods...per bale. each member of the committee by the hand, and

committee withdrew. to appoint a new Whiskey Metre Committee, and day, (Thursday) sales have been made at latter to suspend all action of the present committee ! Secretary Seward spent part of the day in the moderate demand for distilling purposes. The House of Representatives.

A committee of citizens from the States of Nev York and Connecticut has presented the President with a cane made from the Charter Oak. It is confidently stated that five Supreme Court Judges will decide adversely to the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts in a case daily ex-

The NINE Republican Bolters in the Pennsylvania Legislature still Firm. HARRISBURG, Jan. 8-P. M. The nine Republican bolters in the Pennsylvania Legislature still stand firm.

From Augusta,

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 8-P. M. The committee appointed by the Macon Conservative State Convention have issued an address to the people of Georgia and the United States, setting forth that since the termination of the war the people have complied in good faith with all the legitimate requirements of the Government, and ous nations of the world, it is noticed by condition of things is temporary? If I do have earnestly worked for the restoration of the The address enumerates grievances suffered by itate the ensigns of the nations from which of a magnanimous people, the shackles will the people from Congressional legislation in they sprung. This rule is complied with be stricken from the limbs of Virginia and the enactment and enforcement of the milin the flag as proposed, for our people are her Southern sisters, and there shall be tary bills. It appeals to the people of Georgia chiefly descendants from the British and given unto them "beauty for ashes, the oil to organize for self-protection and ceaseless oppothe French, and we get the union and the cross of St. Andrew from the former, and the bar from the flag of the latter nation, that glorious day shall have arrived I shall the patriotic effort to restore and perpetuate conwhile the idea of having stars to represent be happy to meet you and your fellow pat- stitutional government. The address is signed by

Negro Outrages on the South Carolina Railroad_Mail-Carrier Fired Upon,

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 8-P. M. Outrages by negroes on the line of the South Carolina Railroad are reported daily, and the condition of affairs is growing worse. Yesterday a gang of black Union leaguers fired on the mailcarrier thirty miles from this city, but he escaped by the fleetness of his horse.

From Richmond_The Reconstruction Con-

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 8-P M. The Convention spent the day chiefly in fifteen minute speeches on the second section of the bill of rights, making allegiance to the United States paramount to allegiance to the State.

One Negro Kills Another while Returning from Church_Bolt in the Pennsylvania Legislature-Ohio Democratic State Con.

obtained, the sales for the two days being 119 bales at 13½@14 cents for ordinary, 15@15½ cents for how middling, and 15@15½ cents for middling—closing firm on Saturday at highest figures. On Monday, however, the market opened weak at a decline of 1@1½ cents on previous quo-A negro by the name of Gable Thornton, while coming from church with two women, happened weak at a decime of 16212 cents on previous quotations, and the sales since comprise 142 bales at 123 cents for ordina y, 13 cents for good ordinary, 134 cents for low middling, and 1462141 cents for middling—the market closing quiet, with a dedeed succeeded in making his escape. The bolt in the Pennsylvania Legislature still

sembled. The favorite candidates of the Convention are Pendleton tor President, and Thurman NEW YORK, Jan. 8-6 P. M. Money closed easy at 6 Pcent. Exchange weaker

more freely, and are slow of sale at 22½@25 cents

dozen by the quantity.

FERTILIZERS.—The supply of all descriptions is money closed easy at 6 geens. Exchange weaker at 109\(\frac{3}{2}\). Gold declined to 136\(\frac{1}{2}\). Stocks buoyant and excited. Governments active. Five-twenties of '62, coupons, 108\(\frac{1}{2}\). Tennessee sixes 61\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Cotton dull and lower—sales of 1,900 bales at 16 cents. Flour dull—State \(\frac{90}{6}\)\$11 15; Southern \$10 50@\\$15. Wheat drooping. Corn—Western mixed \\$1 39. Oats unchanged. Mess Pork, old \\$21 12; new, \\$22 15. Groceries quiet and dull.—Spirits Turpentine 52\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents. Bosin \\$2 90 to \\$7.

Tallow 10\(\frac{3}{6}\)\$21\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents. Freights steady.

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

TIME NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON and that all the past action under the Concents. Flour dull-State \$9@\$11 15; Southern

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON the first Monday of January, 1868 It will continue six instead of five months. Tuiton and board, with washing, will be \$135, half in advance. Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels and a pair of sheets and pillow cases.

Music, Drawing, French and Latin are extra.

Address, J. M. M CALDWELL,

Statesville, N. C.

100 28 52 eod&42-6w

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

One or two small lots per railroad have changed hands at \$1 30@\$1 32} \$\ \text{p} \ \text{bush} \ \text{No arrivals by} vessel, and we quote eargo price as nominal at \$1.25. From store we quote at \$1.40 \$\bar{p}\$ bush, in lets as wanted.——OATS—Are in moderate stock, and no enquiry worthy of note. We quote from store in the retail way at \$1 for Spring, and BEEF CATTLE,

100 lbs. 8 00 @10 00

BRICKS,

M...... 10 00 @15 60

BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.
2nd hand. 2 25 @ 3 25

New...... 3 25 @ 3 75

CANDLES, # lb.,

Tallow.... 18 @ 20

Adamantine, 20 @ 23

LIME, # bbl., 00 @ 0 00

From store 0 00 @ 0 19

From store 0 00 @ 1 90

Cuba, hhds. 12 @ 52

do bbls. 00 @ 55

Sugar house. 45 @ 47½

do bbls. 47½ @ 50

Syrup, bbls. 60 @ 1 00

NAVAL STORES,

Turpentine # 280 lbs

Virgin...... 0 00 @ 3 05 \$1 :0 \$\text{P}\$ bush, for winter.— Peas—Are in rather better supply, but the quantity on market is still small, and only about sufficient for present wants. The sales have been confined to a few parcels at \$1 35@\$1 40 \$\text{P}\$ bushel for Cow, but these figures are rather above the market for large lots.— 20 Turpentine \$\frac{1}{2} 280 lbs
23 Virgin....0 00 @ 3 65
55 Yellow dip.0 00 @ 3 05 Adamantine. 20 @ EICE.—Clean is in fair stock, and only a retail demand. We quote Carolina at 91@101 cents \$1 b., as in quantity and quality.

HAY-Is in fair stock, and the market rules Java... steady. Only one lot of 50 bales Northern re-25 | Pitch, City 2 75 60 3 00 ceived for the week and sold from wharf at \$1 30 COTTON, Th., Ord. to Mid'g 12 @ Strict Mid'g .00 @ former arrivals, and we report merely a local demand. Selling from store at \$1 80@\$1 90 \$2 cask, do No. 3. . 2 10 @ 2 121

Gunny, Wyd 24 @ 25 | 38 gal.....00@ Dundee.....26 @ Rope, # 15...10 @ DOMESTICS, Machinery.2 00 @ 2 50 Kerosene....55 @ 60 PEA NUTS, 2 00 @ 2 00

POTATOES, Sweet, bush. 90 @ 1 00 Irish, # bbl5 00 @ 5 50 Provisions, & Ib., N. C. Bacon Hams......00 @ 18 Middlings....16 @ 17 No. 3...15 00 @16 00 Hog round. .15 @ .. 5 00 @ 7 00 N.C.roe,00 00 @ 9 00 | Hams....

Dry Cod, W lb 9 @ 10 Lard, N. C. . . 00 @ FLOUR, W bbl., Northern do North'rn 13 @ Family ... 12 50 @17 00 Butter, N. C. 25 @ Superfine.10 00 @11 00 do North'rn 45 @

McMahone, and the committee refused to couple other names with the resolution, as the case was homogeneous.

Guano, Peruvian, Per ton. 90 00 @ 92 50 Grain, bushel, Corn.....1 25 @ 1 30 cargo...0 00 @ 0 00 Oats .. Wilmington, Ext. Family, 101@ Iron, & tb., English, ass'd 8 @ American,

b, as in quality.

SALT—Is in moderate supply, and the demand
Salt—Is one what checked. We continue to quote the small way at \$2@\$2 10 for American, and \$2 20@\$2 30 \$\text{P}\$ sack for Liverpool ground A cargo of 4,600 sacks was received direc from iverpool a day or two since, but it has been nearly all 10 Family ... 10 @ Chemical, ... 94@ 10 Pale 7½@ 12 Shingles, \$ M., Swede..... 10 @ 12 placed in bond, and is therefore out of market for Hoop, Contract . 3 50 @ 4 50 Common . 2 50 @ 3 00 he present. SHINGLES.—No demand, and it is almost impos-# gal., (dom.) STAVES, # M., W. O. bbl 20 00 @30 00 ... 2 00 @ 4 00 R. O. hhd 30 00 @40 00 ible to effect sales of even small lots. ominally at \$2@\$2 50 for Common, and \$3@\$4 # N. E. Rum 3 00 @ 4 00 TIMBER, \$ M., Gin 4 00 @ 7 00 Shipping 11 00 @12 0 Brandy . . . 4 00 @ 9 00 Mill, prme 8 50 @ 9 00

REVIEW

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

January 9, 1868.

little remains unsold in first hands, the bulk of the business having been re-sales. We quote sales for the week of 2,881 bbls. as follows: Friday,

strained and No. 2; Wednesday, 955 do. at \$2 125 for strained and No. 2—all # bbl. of 280 lbs.

TAR—Has been in some enquiry for shipment, and prices have fluctuated somewhat, closing at \$1 80. The sales for the week are 405 bbls, as follows: 86 bbls, at \$1 90, 70 do. at \$1 75, 65 do.

at \$1 85, and 184 do. at \$1 80 @ bbl.

PARRELS.—The market is fully supplied with

empty spirit barrels, and there is no demand worthy of report. We therefore quote nominally as follows: Second hand, \$2 20@\$2 30 for lots as

Friday and Saturday, and a further advance was

Timber—Has been in meagre demand for nell purposes, and the market has ruled dill for the week—several rafts being on mark t unsold We quote sales of 10@12 rafts at \$5 for inferior, \$6@\$7 for ordinary, \$7 75@\$8 for fair, \$9 for prime, and \$11 50 @ M. for extra mill.

Wood—Is in rather better request, and sells by

the boat load at \$3@\$3 50 for pine and ash, \$3 50 @\$4 for oak, and \$4@\$4 50 @ cord for lightwood. FTEIGHTS.—No change to make on former figures. Very few vessels in port, and only about a ufficient quantity of produce offering to supply hem. See table for last rates paid. Rates of Freight.

I DIE-The market is moderately supplied with

Molasses-A cargo of 319 hbds. and 40 tierces

new crop was received on Wednesday direct from Cardenas, and is now landing; it has not yet been

put on market, and we are therefore unable to

PEA NUTS-Have been in fair enquiry for ship-

ment during the week, and prices are rather bet-ter than quoted in our last. The arrivals have

been very light, and we quote sales from carts at prices ranging from \$2 to \$2 40 for inferior and ordinary, and \$2 50@\$2 60 \$\text{#} bushel for prime

and extra quality.
POTATOES—No errivals, and the stock of Irish

has become pretty much worked off. There is a

fair demand for planting purposes, and none on market. We quote nominally at \$5@\$5 50 \$\tilde{g}\$ bbl.

Sweet are in light supply, and sell readily at 90 cents @ \$1 \$\text{@}\$ bushel.

POULTRY—Is in moderate supply, and sells as follows: Live Fowls 25@35 cents, dressed do. 30@

371 cents each; live turkeys \$1 25@\$1 50 each; dressed do. 18@20 cents \$ 1b.

Provisions.—For Bacon the market continues to rule without change, The supply of N. C. cured is very light, but sufficient for present limited domaind—a few lots of new have been

orought in during the week, and sold from carts at 17@18 cents for hog round, and 19@20 cents \$\mathbb{B}\$

b. for hams;—these figures are rather above the market, and could hardly be obtained for lots of

any size. The market is moderately supplied with Western, and little or no demand exists. No

sales of moment have been effected, and we quote

rom store at 12½@13 cents for shoulders, 15 cents

There is a moderate supply of Northern, and only a small business doing from store at 13@15½ cents.

PORK.—Only a retail enquiry for Northern.

ern, and the market is moderately supplied. See table for store rates. FRESH has been selling

rom carts at prices ranging from 10 to 121 cents

in quantities to suit.

give quotations.

Per Sailing Vessel. rude Turpentine per bbl. 30 00 @ \$0 60 \$ Spirits Turpentine, "Rosin,....." TURPENTINE: - The market ruled steady at quohowever, there was less enquiry from buyers, and the above advance was lost, the market closing at at \$3 05 for soft and \$1 80 for hard-being 15@20 cents lower than quoted on Thursday last. Tofigures, at which the market closes steady, with a receipts and sales for the week are only 612 bbls., Crude Turpentine per bbl. Spirits Turpentine, " 27. 3 20. 2 00 127. . . . 3 20. . . . 2 00 Crude Turpentine per bbl. Thursday 200 305 180 Spirits Turpentine, "
Spirits Turpentine The market for this arti-

I	cle has ruled somewhat unsettled since our last review, owing to the unfavorable tenor of the ad-	Pea Nuts,per bush.	00 @ 00 @ 00 @ 00 00 @	1
	vices received from abroad, and up to the close of Tuesday's transactions the price ranged from 45 to 47 cents—closing at 46½ cents pallon. To-	WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET. CORRECTED BY JAMES DAWSON.		
	day (Thursday) there appears to be more firmness in the market, and buyers freely offer $46\frac{1}{2}$ cents, at which some sales have been effected, but factors generally are holding at a higher figure, as the advices from other markets are rather better, and the stock held here is unusually small.— The week's transactions foot up only 377 bbls., viz; Friday141 bbls. at $46@47$ cents B gallon. Tuesday. 42 " $45@46$ " " " Weds'day. 44 " $46@46\frac{1}{4}$ " " " Thursday.150 " $46\frac{1}{4}$ " " " " " Rosin—Since the close of our last review the market has ruled quiet for all qualities, and prices are a shade lower. The demand during the week has been principally for the lower grades, and parcels have generally found sale when offered on market at prices given below. For No. 1 and the	Gold, Silver, U. S. 7-30'S. Exchange on Northern Citic Coupons of N. C. old sixes, N. C. six per cent. Bonds, Do. Ex Coupons, Do. New Bonds, BANK Buy. Sell Cape Fear,	Buying. Se 1.30 1.25 1.04 8 34 dis't 40 50 50 NOTES.	Selling 1.34 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1	finer grades the market has been almost entirely	Lex'gtn at Gra'am20 00	A PERCONSTRUCT	

At Christ Church, Baltimore, on New Year's day, by the Rev. Henry A. Wise, Mr. E. LIV-INGSTON FAISON, of Sampson county, N. C., to Miss CORNELIA M., eldest daughter of Mrs. C. ### 10 bbls. at \$2 15 for No. 2; Saturday, 679 do. at \$1 95 for black, \$2 10 for strained, and \$2 15@\$2 27\for No. 2; Monday, 730 do. at \$2 for black, \$2 12\for strained and No. 2, and \$2 50 for low No. 1; Tuesday, 477 do. at \$2 for black, and \$2 12\for for Strained and No. 2, and \$2 50 for low No. 1; Tuesday, 477 do. at \$2 for black, and \$2 12\for for Strained and No. 2, and \$2 12\for for Strained and No. 2, and \$2 50 for low No. 1; Tuesday, 477 do. at \$2 for black, and \$2 12\for for Strained and No. 2, and \$2 12\for for Strained and \$2 22\for for Strain

In Goldsboro', on Dec. 22d, 1867, of Consump-ion, JAMES H. EVERITT, in the 4th year of SHOBER, relect of the late Colonel Emanuel Shober, aged 69 years. Mrs. Shober was a consist ent member of the Moravian Church, and high

they run, and \$2 75@\$3 for selected;—new, \$3@ \$3 25 for country, \$3 25@\$3 75 for city, and \$3 50 @\$3 75 for New York make. Oldest Tobacco House in Wilmington @\$3 75 for New York make.

BEEF CATTLE.— The market is rather poorly supplied with beeves at present, and there is some enquiry from butchers for a prime article. One or two small droves have been brought in during the week, and sold on the hoof at \$\@\$10 cents \mathbb{P}\$ lb. for net meat, as to quality.

BEESWAX—Is in moderate request, and finds ready sale at 33\@\$35 cents \mathbb{P}\$ lb.

Corn Meal.—The supply on market is fully fair, and only a light demand exists for retailing purposes and from consumers. We quote from the mills at \$1 60\@\$1 65 \mathbb{P}\$ bushel, as in quality.

Cotton.—The activity noted in the market at the close of our last review continued throughout HENRY BURKHEIMER.

Dealer in SNUFF and CIGARS, Sign of the "Indian Chief," No. 6 Market Street. WILMINGTON, N. C. Cigars manufactured

to order. All orders filled with dispatch. DERSONS desiring to purchase Lands

would do well to call and examine the lands of the late Henry N. Howard, consisting of a val-uable Rice farm, and a large quantity of Turpenining tendency in prices
Iron Bands and Tiss for Cotton are selling from store at the following figures: Beard's Lock Tie, 10½@11 cents; Dillon's Universal Tie, 10½@11 cts.; Wailey's Buckle Tie, 10½ cents; Arrow Tie, 10 cts.

Wailey's Buckle Tie, 10½ cents; Arrow Tie, 10 cts.

William N. Peden.

WILLIAM N. PEDEN, Admr's and ALLMAND A. McKOY, Comr's.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber designs returning to this acity, and occupy the corner office over Mc-Rary & Co., Princess Street, for the present. He will attend to collections here and contiguous counties;—State Administration, Guardian and other accounts, as Commissioner or Referee; do Commission business in a small way. He is also Commissioner of North Carolina, for Florida, P. MURPHY,

A SITUATION WANTED

A SITUATION WANTED

FLOUR.—The market continues to be pretty well supplied with both Northern and State brands. and prices remain without alteration. The demand is limited to retail lots, and only a small business has been done from store during the week at prices quoted in our table, as to quantity and quality.

Grain.—The Corn market rules about the same as reported for the past week or two. The supply in dealers' hands continues fully fair, and there is only a limited demand from consumers.

A SITUATION WANTED

Co-Operative Societies,

A day or two ago we gave our readers an insight into what had been accomplished in Europe in a few years by means of cooperative associations. We did so to encourage our people to form similar ones. There has been some interest manifested upon this subject in our own city, and some account of the little interest manifested in its to the nation. incipiency. The establishment of such associations is a new thing with our people. They have never known the advantages of co-operation, because they have never before felt the necessity of economy which now presses upon them. Conditions heretofore unknown to our working people demand new and urgent remedies to meet them, and all deviations from the ordinary routine of life must be inaugurated and sustained by a few men more bold and en-

terprising than their fellows. In our former article upon this subject beginning twenty-two years ago sprang the leading and most successful society, the Equitable Pioneers, now in Europe. Twenty-eight determined men formed the society, paying a weekly subscription of less than four cents. At its last meeting in 1866, there were six thousand two hundred and forty-six members, and a share capital of half a million of dollars. We have already stated how usefully, beneficially and profitably they were employing this magnificent capital.

Certainly such results from such a beginning should be encouragement to our own enterprising mechanics to associate themselves together for their mutual benefit. Let those few who are fully satisfied as to the importance of this measure begin the work in earnest, their example will encourage others, and their determination and the noble objects at which they aim will, sooner than they expect, command success.

In other communities in the United States, in some instances in the South, cooperative societies have been put in sucing is already doing a prosperous business, shops. So in other localities at the North they have formed societies for supplying their members with flour or fuel, which they do at rates much lower than charged societies are accumulating capital as well as saving the money of their members, and will ere long be enabled to go into business supply stores of all kinds, aiding and supporting sick members, and purchasing lots

We must be content with small beginnings. The very fact which makes these associations necessary in the South at this time, furnishes the reason why their inauguration should be attended with difficulty and their early progress be slow. The want of means, frequently the want of meet the ordinary demands for food and raiment, and those persons most interested in, and needing more especially the benefits to be derived from, the organization of co-operative societies, are least able to spare the funds necessary for their establishment. But there are few who cannot spare something from their earnings, small though it may be, when he feels that his weekly pittance, like bread cast upon the waters, will return after many days—that the fund he is aiding to establish will help to support him in his old age-or prove a blessing to his children when he is no

Let those who are more immediately interested in the establishment of a co-operative society in this community begin the work, and show the proper determination to succeed, and they will soon receive aid from those less concerned. The efforts of such men and the necessity of the association will find material encouragement from those whose means place them beyond such necessities for economical association, but whose hearts are touched by the wants and warmed by the manly and honorable efforts of those less favored to provide for themselves and families.

We hope, therefore, that the efforts to establish a co-operative society in Wilming ton, partly inaugurated, will not be abandoned, but that all difficulties may be surmounted. Let them persevere in their attempt and they will soon win, as they now deserve, the sympathy and the aid of the whole community. There is no man, whatever may be his calling, who is laboring to support himself or his family who has not an immediate interest in its establishment -none so rich, none so poor, but will be benefited by its successful operation. Let the good work go on.

Great Atlantic Coast Railway, The various roads constituting this route are posseessed of all modern improvements that look to elegance, comfort and speed. Between Wil-mington and Weldon refresement cars of handsome construction afford the means of satisfying the most fastidious appetites and at the most reasonable rates. Sleeping cars accompany the night trains throughout the whole route, and the introduction of Braggs & Trenholm's reclining chairs materially add to one's comfort. Indeed, so commaterially add to one's comfort. Indeed, so complete is every detail—so perfect every arrangement, that care, convenience, speed and safety are not only promised, but absolutely assured.

This is the first southern route upon which the Postoffice Department introduced the postal car return the cotton from New York. This system. The same is now in successful operation return the cotton from New York. This return the cotton from New York as included, which gives 426 more, return the cotton from New York. and the distribution of the main are greatly facil-tated thereby. Hon. A. N. Zevely, Third Assist-ant Postmaster General, the founder of the pos-tal system, has labored unremittingly in the work of perfecting and systematizing every detail, and the results of to-day more than satisfy his most sanguing expectations.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL and is an eloquent commentary upon that negligence which has made many railroads the fruitful causes of suffering and death.

In justice to this line's attachees, I take pleas-

ure in saying that the traveler is indebted to their urbanity and courtesy for much of the pleasure

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer. It gives us pleasure to notice an increased disposition upon the part of the press and of travelers to award justice to the great Atlantic Coast Railway line. We knew that the Legislatures of those States which have its superior facilities and management passed resolutions ratifying the constituwould render it popular with the traveling tional amendment known as article fourpublic. What is said of our lines of Railway by this correspondent is true. For late elections, to repeal the resolutions of speed and safety, for urbanity of officers ratification. This, it is believed, they have attempt was made to inaugurate a co-opera- and comfort of cars, the Atlantic Coast clearly the right to do, as the proposed tive building association, but we fear it has Railway line has earned a reputation supe- the requisite number of States - three been permitted to drag, either from a failure rior to any of the competing lines, North fourths-is not yet a portion of the constito awaken sufficient interest in the subject, and South. For a renewed prosperity in tution. It is claimed that if New Jersey, or its projectors have become discouraged this section, we look to our railroads for Ohio and California should repeal the rational control of the control o by the feebleness of their beginnings as material aid. To its intelligent manage- be to prevent the proposed amendment compared with the greatness of their un- ment and successful operation, the coun- from ever becoming engrafted upon the dertaking. The purpose is so noble and try must owe much for its future welfare. its accomplishment so desirable that we They will assist in bringing wealth to the would regret its entire abandonment on masses, as well as prosperity and opulence

Of Wilmington it is difficult to speak, without so mingling praise and blame as to make either nugatory. Well situated upon the Cape Fear river, in close proximity to the ocean, it might, by a display of enterprise, energy, and perseverance, build itself up as a commercial mart of more than secondary importance, in the attain-ment of which end this "coast-line railway" would materially assist. An old town, it has opportunities for rejuvenation, and will, I have no doubt, soon take a position in the van of energetic progress.—Cor. of the Nat. Intelligencer.

It is well occasionally "to see ourselves as others see us," that we may profit by observations and advice of strangers, which the nation, and permit the civil governments we showed from what a miserable small at least has the merit of impartiality. Our to resume their functions untrammelled by people are not unacquainted with the ad- the military power. It is the belief of a vantages possessed by our city, nor are they indifferent to them. That they lead to different to them. indifferent to them. That they have not the McArdle case comes up, will decide been improved is not from an earnest ap- that the Reconstruction acts are unconpreciation of their magnitude, but from the stitutional, that Chief Justice Chase will necessity of employing all our capital, most of the opportunity to champion the time and energies in our ordinary busi- acts and identify himself yet more earnness pursuits. Our people have been, and estly with the Radical party North and still are, actively engaged in clothing and South. If the bottom should thus fall out feeding their families, and cannot turn their of the scheme for Africanizing the Southattention, as yet, to the development of the ject any nomination coming from the Readvantages of our situation.

more become "foot-loose," Wilmington will take that position as a commercial mart which her situation entitles her to, aided and increased by the enterprise, energy and perseverance of her public-spiri- An unexpended balance of over \$8,000 ted citizens. The greatest drawback under 000 still remains unexpended in the exchewhich we now labor is the want of a direct quer of the Bureau. In the case of some railroad communication with the West. The great trunk line through our own last year, General Howard, though not State, the completion of which was greatly legally authorized to make such disposition aided by the liberality of Wilmingtonians, of the Bureau funds, advanced a sum of \$80,000, taking a lien on the crops for the and which was supposed would be of vast repayment of the money. When the plancessful operation. In New York a co- benefit to our port, has the tendency, ters sold their crops the entire amount was operative grocery of twelve months stand- through its northern connections, to drain liquidated, and General Howard's benefifrom, rather than add to, our commerce. The cent course was gratefully appreciated. In roads south of us, except the one which or forty per cent. lower than other retail has its terminus here, are controlled in the is proposed to adopt a similar considerate interest of another State and port. With and politic plan of action; and to relieve the completion of our own line to the West, immediate distress among the working peo- some other State, and yesterday we pubvia Charlotte, most of these difficulties will be obviated, and then may we expect our tricts in which the greatest want preat the ordinary supply depots. All these city to "take a position in the van of en-f vails. ergetic progress."

No one familiar with the past history o

Wilmington can justly make nugatory the upon a more extended scale—establishing praise of our enterprise and progress by mingling with it blame for present lethargy. When our city had the ability, she did not want the energy, to take care of herself. To build the railroad from here to Weldon, the citizens of this place subscribed more than the taxable value of the real estate of Ord since he has been in command of that the town, and with no outside influence. and with little outside aid, the road was completed, and when finished it was the longest railroad in the world, and remained tion thereto. profitable employment, makes it difficult to so for seven years, and was then only outdone by the Czar of all the Russias with the wealth of his Imperial Treasury. To the liberality of our citizens and to the municipal government, the completion of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad lisher of a newspaper can be found willing is principally owing, while equal enterprise to do the work without charge. Also, that in behalf of the Wilmington, Charlotte and all newspaper men offering to publish with-Rutherford Railroad gave it much of the strength which has forced this work more than an hundred miles into the interior, and which, but for the late war, would now connect our port by a direct line with our western borders. We have already refer- sion on the walls of the large ante-room or red to the fact that much of the stock of hall at the main entrance. These paintings the North Carolina Railroad was subscribed for some time past have been in the upfor and is still owned by citizens of Wilming- have now been placed where they can be ton. One-tenth of the entire stock held by seen by the public. individuals in this great work, is owned in EUROPEAN MONARCHIES AND

But it is a useless task to review the history of our city as connected with the advises the Swedish government to follow internal improvements of the State. The the example of Denmark by selling to the ecord is a proud one, sufficiently, at least, to prove that our people are fully alive to the importance of our situation, and furnishes the best evidence what will be done in the future, when returning prosperity and wealth again reward our industry and enterprise.

A quantity of cotton went up on the Seaboard road yesterday, which was bought in New York and shipped to Durham Station, N. C.

This statement, which we clip from the Norfolk Day Book, surprises us no little .--It would seem that there was fault somewhere, that manufacturers, whose factories are almost within sight of the cotton fields of Wake, Wayne, Johnston and Davidson, should go to New York to purchase the raw material. It cannot be from choice, it must be to their interest or it certainly would not be done. We hope this matter will come to the attention of our railroad men at once. There cannot be wisdom in which were taken to Washington for use in any policy which drives our consumers the Surratt trial, it is found that during the abroad to purchase the productions of our

chasers of cotton at Durham's will visit tariff of freight agreed upon by the intelli-

The Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, of of perfecting and systematizing every detail, and the results of to-day more than satisfy his most sanguine expectations,

Although fast time is always made on the coast don of General John C. Breckinridge, who route, not a single accident has occurred to injure its well-carned reputation or mar a success, as flattering as it has been merited. No fact could speak louder praise than this. It teaches a lesson full of prudence, caution and humanity

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 30.

ing made which will have an important effect on the work of reconstruction. A number of leading spirits in the Conservative party are endeavoring to prevail upon tained an anti-republican majority by the amendment, not having been ratified by fication resolutions the effect would surely constitution of the United States.

There are several highly important cases about to come before the Supreme Court of the United States, each of which will test the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts. One case, the trial of which is expected to begin very shortly, will decide the question as to whether Virginia is in or out of the Union. It is confidently believed that the decision of the Court will be that Virginia is not now and never has been out of the Union, in which case the situation in the Southern States will be materially changed. The President, it is said, will then instruct the Military District commanders to act in strict accordance with the decision of the highest tribunal of ern States it is believed Gen. Grant will re-

SOUTH. General Howard proposes to meet the cases of distress in the South by a liberal application of the surplus funds under his control as head of the Freedmen's Bureau South Carolina planters who had no money to commence operations for raising cotton the case of the Mississippi lost everything by the river inundations, it

GNNERAL GRANT ON THE RECENT REMOVALS. It is among the on dits that Gen. Grant relating to the removal passed between the President and General Grant. It has been stated that General Grant strongly urged the removal of Gen. Ord. commander of the Fourth District, on the ground of dissatisfaction with the conduct of General district. There is no foundation for this removal of General O. was at his own request, and General Grant made no objec-

THE PUBLICATION OF THE LETTER LIST. The Postmaster General, in view of the delivered, had decided that from and after January 1st, 1868, no payment will be made for inserting the lists, provided, "any pubout charge shall have the privilege of copying the same simultaneously."

PAINTINGS AT THE WHITE HOUSE The large portraits of Ex-Presidents Polk, Tyler, Fillmore, Van Buren, Pierce, and John Quincey Adams were to-day placed in position at the Executive Manstairs hall at the President's house, but

DOCTRINE. Information has been received here that the Stockholm newspaper, the Volksblatt, United States its West India island of St. Bartholomew. This is regarded here in official circles another indication that European monarchies are retiring from this continent under the influence of the Mon-SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON ON THE ISSUES

ог 1868. United States Senator Morton, of Indiana, in response to the invitation of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, addressed a large audience to-night, in the hall of that association, his subject being the issues of 868. He said that among them would be the complete restoration of the Southern State governments into the hands of the rebels by the defeat of the congressional plan of reconstruction, and that the success of the Democratic party directly involved compensation for slaves, the assumption of the rebel war debt, and pensions to Confederate soldiers and their widows and orphans.

The Confederate Prisoners at Elmira. A paragraph has been going the rounds

of the Republican press as follows: "From the records of the Elmira prison Spring of 1865, 5,025 rebel prisoners were confined here during that time, and that own State. We hope hereafter that pur- only six deaths occurred in three months,' The Elmira Gazette corrects this statethis market, for we can assure them that the ment, and gives the figures to prove its falsity. That paper has taken pains to ascertain the facts, and finds that of the numgent and enterprising officers of the Wil- ber confined at that place during the Spring ruary was included, which gives 426 more, the total for four months will be 1,311!

> Democratic National Convention. Fred. O. Prince of Boston, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, has issued an official call for the meeting of said Committee, to be held in Washington

North Carolina Manufactures,

We are glad whenever it is in our power o notice the signs of improvement, and of the division of labor among our people. The following private letter from our friend E. A Vogler, Esq., of Salem, we take the liberty of publishing, hoping that he will not object, for the reason that it is calculated to excite a similar spirit of enterprise elsewhere. We have no more public spirited citizen in the State than Mr. Vogler, and we hope to see many of our people imitating his energy as well as that of others

in the State. Read his letter: SALEM, N. C . Dec. 30th, 1867. Editors Sentinel:-I have been absent from ome about a month, having been up about and beyond Boston, prospecting among the Shoe manofactories, and have purchased a lot of machinery for the purpose of carrying on a Shoe Manufacto

I understand you had an article in the Sentinel on the subject of manufacturing, whilst I was North and did not get to see it. Having a busi ness to occupy my time and means, I have for some time past been trying to get some one else terested in the matter, but in vain, We have as ood mechanics as are to be found anywhere, but they are despondent and complain of no work, and I believe that such enterprizes give labor and employment to our citizens, give character to our ousiness communities, and I delight to see each and every move toward introducing all kinds of Aside from my regular business, I have taken

Mr. A. T. Pfohl, a young man who has been with me seventeen years, and formed a copartnership under the name and style of "Vogler & Co.," to carry on the Shoe Manufacturing business &c., and have purchased new and improved ma-chinery, and I hope in the course of a few weeks o get under way. I have employed two compe nt Northern workmen; otherwise, I expect to give employment to our own people.

I have been trying to get some one here to try

nother project. Though a very simple business think it would pay and a good thing could be made out of it,-the simple business of broom making. Before the war our market used to be supplied by home-made brooms, made by colored people, but now you scarcely ever see one. They think it beneath them to do so now and I have regretted to notice this. Some answer we cannot get the broom-corn, but let farmers turn attention to it and raise it. If there is a market for it plenty can be raised. Very little capital or machinery would be required for such a business.— Now, thousands of Northern brooms are brought to North Carolina every season that oright to be made here at home But I must stop. I did not expect to write about this, but, learning of your article in the Sentinel some weeks ago, I thought t would perhaps be gratifying to you to know of

our project.
Yours very respectfully,
E. A. Vogler. The establishment of a Shoe Factory at Salem we hail as a good omen. Our Thomasville Factories have led the van, and they are doing well for themselves and for the State. We hope to see others following in the train. There is no better point in the Whenever our business men can once RELIEF FOR THE DESTITUTE PEOPLE OF THE State for a Shoe Factory and Tannery, with improved machinery and facilities than Raleigh. Who will start the ball? Mr. Vogler makes a good suggestion about a Broom Factory. There has been, for years, a Broom Factory attached to the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind in this city. Better brooms are not made anywhere. Yet it experiences much difficulty in obtaining the broom-corn. -Our farmers ought to make this article plentifully. It will pay better than cotton, at present prices.—Ral. Sentinel.

> From the New York Herald. The Fearful Condition of the South

What the President Should Do more gloomy and threatening every day. Our correspondents, writing from every same tale. One day heartrending accounts | says : come from Mississippi, North Carolina or provisions at points convenient to the dis- Although the condition of the people and country is worse in some parts than in others, the evil is general and deep seated. have instilled into their minds ideas of both races in the face. Cattle slaying, house burning, thieving all round, with secret gatherings of armed negroes, have created widespread terror and apprehensions of a bloody conflict between the blacks and whites. This is no fancy sketch.

horrible as it is. It is, indeed, only a part All this has been brought about by the atrocious radical legislation of Congress. Depressed as the South was by the war, the people went to work at first earnestly to restore the prosperity of their country, and they would have succeeded, for their rich soil and valuable products only required peace and industry to accomplish that:-Had the South been restored as President Johnson wished and endeavored to restore it, and had it not been thrown into disorder and its industry paralyzed by the infamous reconstruction policy of Congress upon the basis of negro supremacy, it would now be prosperous. Instead of being a burden upon the North it would have contributed largely to the support of government and to both our domestic trade State. and foreign commerce. Senator Morton and other radical Congressmen may try to cover up the facts by lecturing and speechmaking, but the people will hold them responsible for this terrible state of things. To whom, then, can we look for help

at this critical time? To the people, in the end. They will drive these radical destructives from power, loaded with odium, as soon as they have an opportunity. But, unfortunately, this can not be for some months. In the meantime the President should take decisive action. He has overthrown them in the contemptible impeachment matter, the matter of their Great Mogul, Stanton, and in displacing those radical Generals in the South who had the impudence to defy the Executive. In fact, he has gained greatly in the esteem of the people where they have lost, and is to-day master of the situation. Let him pursue the same sagacious and conservative course till the Presidential contest be over and they will be swamped, never more to rise again. But he must not stand upon the defensive alone; he must hit them hard. The condition of the South gives him an excellent opportureassembling of Congress send in a message, in his own terse and forcible etyle, showing all the fearful consequences of lawyers, editors and idiots from serving on radical negro supremacy reconstruction. juries. Indeed, it would be well to repeat this every month or so, that the people might learn directly from the Executive himself all the facts. He has the whip in hand now and need not be afraid of losing it. The people will sustain him. He is really the Moses, without any hyperbole in the simile, to lead the people out of this dreadful Egypt. He may not reach the promised land (the White House) himself through the next Presidential election, though that is not improbable, but he can appoint the Good Templar spy system, has been his successor. He can carry the people thrown out of Court in Hartford. through the Red Sea and the Wilderness

Ex-President Buchanan is said to be very beating his wife to death with a boot-sylvania and is not a constant of the constant on the 22d of February, to name the time feeble at his home near Lancaster, Pennand place for holding the next Democratic National Convention.

the radical republican Egyptians.

Pendleton Endorsed for President_Speech A

of Judge Thurman. COMUMBUS, December 29.—The Democracy of this county met yesterday in delegated convention. The following resolution was unanimous

ly adopted:

Resolved, That George H. Pendleton is the manimous choice of this Convention for President, and that we hereby instruct our delegates to the State Convention, meeting on the 8th January next, in the selection of delegates to the National Convention, and otherwise to promo and secure the wishes of the Democracy of Frankin county in this behalf.

No effort was made to commit the Convention on the senatorial question; but ill that he could not sit on his horse, and this being the home of Thurman, the dele-

gates chosen were all in his favor. Judge Thurman, upon invitation, addressed a few remarks to the Convention. He stated that the united efforts of the Democrats had reduced the Radical majority in this State 40,000 in one year-a thing wonderful in itself-and this should act as an incentive to vigorous action in the coming campaign. If ever there was a time when activity and actual work were needed it was now. The campaign of 1866 had now fairly opened, and all true Democrats should work for measures, and not Upon returning to the spot preparatory to upon the authority of statistics collected men. He denounced the military rule now existing in the Southern States, saying if such rule were continued much longer these States, in the best portion of our country,

would be as bad as Hayti or Jamaica. He further stated that he had given the matter considerable attention, and he was in his pocket, pulled out the handful of the Southern States? Is not the "party fully satisfied that the Democracy of Ohio are a unit in favor of the nomination of sistence, and laid them down by Coleman's and humanity" by keeping up a military George H. Pendleton for the Presidency.

A Model Radical Candidate.

the 2d regiment New Hampshire volunteers writes to the Concord Patriot that he voted last year, reluctantly, the whole republican ticket, in that State, believing that the feeling that he was, sooner or later, sure of federacy! Convention nominated Mr. Harriman for his prey. Mr. Coleman raised the pistol If the "rump" should withdraw the im-Governor without knowledge of his person- and pointed it at the brute—which did not pediments it has placed in the way of al and political career, and that party feal- change its position—fired and killed it. - Southern recuperation, what assurance has ty demanded of him that he should sustain | Coleman now gathered all his energies, de- the "ramp" that these three millions of him until the time should come when the termined to leave the living tomb and join starving people would not march against party could, with full knowledge, correct his companions if possible. They were the national capital and drive the Governits error. He continues :-

"That time, in my opinion was yesterday, yet a Republican Convention has again put Walter Harriman in nomination, in the teeth of the pledges to the country, of hundreds of prominen men of the party, and in the face of the public development that he was charged with abject cowardice, petty swindling and deliberate falsehood by the efficers of his own regiment, his companions in arms—gentlemen whose testimony stands unimpeachable; in the face of the fact that to avoid court martial upon these charges, Walter Harriman resigned his commission; in the face of the fact that Walter Harriman at eleven different places, and in the presence of more than 20,000 of the voters of New Hampshire, when publicly interrogated as to the truthfulness of these charges tood dumb; and in the face of the farther fact, Walter Harriman dares not now deny their truth

The Democrats of New Hampshire will give a good account of themselves in March

The New York World publishes statistics showing that the number of emigrants arrived at that port during the year of 1867 amounted to nearly 10,000, an excess of the arrivals of the preceding year. The emigration from Germany has increased fully 10,000, while that from Ireland is about The condition of the South is becoming 3,000 less than last year, and from England the decrease amounts to about 2,000.— From other nations the emigration is very portion of that unhappy country, tell the much similar to that of 1866. The World

ple it is suggested to establish depots of lished appalling statements from Virginia. have settled in this, Pennsylvania, and the other the Western States, but the majority of the Irish Middle States. Very few have gone to the South though many came to this country with the inter Everywhere the negroes are falling into difficulties of communicating with planters was idleness and disorder. Radical emissaries such as to effectually limit emigration. Since, agrarianism and hatred towards the whites. There is no security for property. They especially when the planters find they can procur white labor from a reliable source on. The white people who own land and missioners of Emigration, with a view to facilitate communication between Southern employers and emigrants have taken considerable pains to as soul together; but the little they have is certain the character and responsibility of en being stolen or destroyed. Want stares ployment agents, not only throughout the South, but throughout the entire Union.

The Presidential Election The New York Times says:

As things stand to-day, with universal negro suffrage to be forced upon the prediction that it will be beaten more dis- a noble deed of Christian charity. astrously than the whigs were in 1852 or than the democrats were in 1860. Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont and Michigan may vote for a radical President on a radical platform; it would be rash to place reliance upon any other Northern or Western

A Hefty Crowd.

James Cox, a negro, Secretary of the Loyal League at Prattville, Ala., was arrested in Montgomery for forgery. The Mail says the State Convention tried to Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Mr. Charles Mosely and other ration, with the mutual consent and desire raise a bond to get him out of jail, but the witnesses. It was proved that in New York such of both parties and their best friends. The

but few freedmen have sought employment for wages the coming year, and that, all the necessary formalities have been compl expect to be fed, furnished with lodgings He had himself recognized the original Lady and have their medical bills paid, and to Eardley as his wite in articles giving her a separeceive from \$10 to \$20 per month.

Why is a cat sitting on the top of a chimround .- N. Y. News.

trap the unwary. Sunday concerts in New York are enliv-

The Montana Legislature has exempted

this year except at exhorbitant rates, such as the planters cannot afford. gro Suffrage" can be elected President .-

Bangor Jeffersonian.

The Mississippi negroes decline to work

that camphire won't save. A batch of sixteen liquor cases, under

The publication of Beecher's sermons again agitates the religious papers. Probably Patti's husband will have no

Caux-se to complain of his choice. A Radical candidate for Mayor of Memhe has the power and the right on his side. If he will do this we may have, after next November, a new edition of The Davenport brothers have made a

A Baltimorean celebrated Christmas by

will not be incom-Patti-ble.

Strange Incident in a Soldier's Life_

Anecdote of Jeff. Davis. A citizen of Lafavette township in this county relates to us the following anecdote: While Jeff. Davis was a Lieutenant of dragoons in the United States army, Mr. Patrick H. Coleman, nephew of John Coleman, Esq., of this county, well known and President before departing for California, universally esteemed, was a private in the and his request has been granted. Gensame regiment. The portion of the regiment to which Davis and Coleman belonged was stationed on the frontier, and was Headquarters, in Holly Springs, Missismuch distressed for the want of subsist- sippi. ence. Being far removed from civilization, it was necessary when a soldier became so the probabilities were that he would die, to place him at the foot of a tree, chop a limb beginning of the new year. Out of this partially off, so that it would hang down are to be paid about thirty millions to meet and thus serve the double purpose of shading him from the sun while he lived, pal of the bonds of 1867, maturing on the and of marking his grave when he was dead. Young Coleman was taken very of 1867, the semi-annual interest on bonds sick, and found himself in this predicament, abandoned by his comrades to die, with 5-20s. nothing left him but his blanket and pistol, as was the custom. Being destitute of provisions, the men then scattered through the woods to gather berries for their meal. taking their final departure, Lieutenant by the Governors of the Southern States Davis looked in upon Coleman through the Three millions of men and women, white branches of the tree and remarked to and black, are in a starving condition, him: "So, my poor fellow, you are without work, and without the means of Coleman replied, "I buying bread. going to die? suppose so." Davis then put his hand But is not Congress "reconstructing berries he had gathered for his own sub- of loyalty" engaged in the work of "God side, saying, "Here, take these. You will despotism in the South, maintaining mis need them more than I do." The soldiers rule, repressing industry, destroying credleft the place, but had been gone but a few it, faith, and hope in the future, in order Captain Wm. H. Prescott, formerly of minutes, when a large wolf came to the to exact guarantees that these three milspot, and gazed in upon the prostrate sol- lions of starving people will not "renew dier, evidently familiar with such scenes, the rebellion," overthrow the Federal Gov-

and willing to wait till the man was dead, ernment, and establish the Southern Concompelled to make a detour round a high ment, with the President at the head, and bluff, and he made his way to the crest of Thad. Stevens at the tail, and Grant with the hill for the purpose of endeavoring to a cigar in his mouth and the War Departattract their attention while passing. He ment under his arm, into the Potomac was successful, but some of the more super- river? stitious believed that it was not Coleman, Dangerous people, terribly given to levybut his ghost. Others, however, went to ing war, are three millions of starving his rescue, carried him into the midst of people in the South? Let Congress, his command, strapped him to his horse, therefore, when it hears their cry for and cared for him till they reached the bread, send some more bayonets, some settlements, where, with care and nursing, more military dictators, some more reconhe recovered, and is still alive. Mr. Cole-struction, and demand some more "guarman now resides in Western Kentucky. - antees" for the nation's safety. It may He enlisted in Louisville in a romantic not keep them from starving, but it may freak, being engaged at the time as a clerk "help the party!"-Chicago Times. or book-keeper in a large mercantile house. The story is a strange one, but there is no reason to doubt that the main facts, as here related, are entirely true. New Albany Ledger, 18th inst.

Emigrants for the South

Starvation in Sweden_An Appeal for Relief.

Jr., of Portland, Maine:

tient Swedes are starving in Norrland. In form, no doubt the comm

States in Sweden; for three years I found you, sir, ever the firm friend of the Swedish immigrant, and this emboldens me to suggest to you a method for relieving these starving souls. Send a government vessel to New York, let the newspapers announce (as they will gratuitously) that this vessel late Chief Justice of New Mexico. The is ready to take to Sweeden all contributions of food, such as flour, corn, potatoes, particulars of the tragedy: pork, &c. Can you entertain a doubt but that our large-hearted merchants will in a Justice fell, took an active part in securing short time send in enough to freight the the passage of resolutions of censure ship? Then let her sail on her errand of

"good will to men" over the sea. In regard to a port of discharge, Goth-Southern States by military power as the enburg, the chief harbor on the west coast, condition of their restoration to the Union, is generally closed at this time of year; in the uncertain tone and temper of the but Marstrand, thirty miles north, is a fine abusive epithets. Mr. Rynerson met him Republican party on the financial ques- harbor, accessible to vessels of the deepest in the Exchange Hotel, and demanded tions before the country, the "prospect of draught, and always open. A relief com- their retraction, which was refused, wherea Republican defeat" is not only reasona- mittee, composed of most estimable men, upon he drew his revolver and fired, the ble," but it may be called brilliant. What has been formed at Gothenburg, and to ball striking him in front to the right of Congress may do to change it, remains to them this cargo of mercy could be given, the left hip joint. He fell mortally woundbe seen; but if the National Convention with the certainty that every kernal of it ed, surviving but a few hours. Mr. Rytakes up the party just where it stands now would find its way to the homes of the suf- nerson gave himself up, and awaits his -if it adopts a radical platform and nom- ferers. Then, sir, both you, America, and trial. inates a radical candidate—we venture the the merchants of our land, will have done

Scandal in High Life. The London correspondence of the New York Times relates the following: "A case of some interest to Americans brought before the police magistrate at Bow street ting that there is no likelihood that such yesterday. Sir Eardley Gideon Culling Eardley was committed for bigamy, in having married in New York, in 1859, Miss Emily Florence M'Gee, who is still living, and quite recently another lady that the differences between Mr. and Mrs. at St. George's, Hanover Square. Mr. James M'Gee, father of the rightful Lady Eardley, deposed that his daughter was married to the prisoner at Calvary Church, in the presence of raise a bond to get him out of jail, but the names of the combined concern were not good.

Witnesses. It was proved that in New York such a marriage, or one in a private house, or even one in the street, was legal, as it was in England at the time of George II. Sir Eardley, defended by eminent counsel, contended that the marriage was illegal, but the magistrate committed him without bail to take his trial. Here, then, is another Yelverton case, and another caution to another Yelverton case, and another caution to a marriage without bail to take his trial. Here, then, is another Yelverton case, and another caution to another Yelverton case, and another caution to a marriage without bail to take his trial. Here, then, is another Yelverton case, and another caution to another Yelverton case, and another caution to a marriage with the certainty—discovered only too late—that there exists between the parties an incompatibility of temperament and opinion upon certain social questions, which preanother Yelverton case, and another caution to beware of titled foreigners, or to make sure that almost in a body, they decline accepting it with. Sir Eardley seems to have imagined that except on terms which are utterly out of the power of planters to accord. They expect to be fed furnished with lodgings to be led furnished with lodgings.

The Legal-Tender Act. Probably no subject has been more often ney like an orange? Because she looks discussed than the constitutionality of the therefore, more leisure than usual for such act declaring the Federal currency notes, One of the swindled suggests that the or "greenbacks," a legal-tender in all paygift jewelry men expose their ware to en- ments; and yet, though the act was passed phase will be visible in India, but elselong since, and though very many excellent jurists have disputed its validity, the able. Recent observations on the spectre nity, and he should immediately on the ened with airs from the "Grand Duch- matter has never received a decisive adju- of the heavenly bodies render spectroscopic dication. A cause, however, is now being observations of the red protuberances and of argued before the United States Supreme Court which, it is thought, will elicit a decision of this vexed question. The case comes up from Oregon, whose statutes require payment of taxes collected by the sheriffs to be made in coin to the several counties, by whom, in turn, they are paid The truth is no man who discards "Ne- into the State treasury. The sheriff in this case having paid the amount collected by him in currency to the county, alleges that Forney calls on the Radicals to "kindle he has thereby made a valid tender. The the camp-fires." Their's is a cholera case argument will be resumed on Monday next by Mr. Reverdy Johnson. The magnitude of the question involved, and the great abilities of the distinguished advocate, combine to secure for this cause an unusual de-

gree of attention .- Nat. Intelligencer. There is an old being extant on the Island of Arran at the frisky age of 105, whose claim to regard is that he went to school with Robert Burns and shared that pard's bed.

'It seems to be settled that Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks will be nominated for Govthe song of Moses on the overthrow of failure in Germany. A smart Teuton exof Indiana, which meets on the 8th of this month.

> There are rumors that the President will Paris hopes that matrimony and melody which will embrace all but a few leading rebels.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun. FROM WASHINGTON.

General Ord to Report to the President National Finances, &c.

Washington, December 30.—Gen. Ord. has asked permission to report here to the eral Gillem, who temporarily succeeds General Ord, left here this evening for his

The statement of the public debt will be published on Tuesday, January 7th. It is reported that there will be about eighty millions of dollars in gold on hand at the the interest on the public debt and princifirst proximo, the twenty-four years bonds of 1881, and the semi-annual interest on

Prospective Starvation in the South. "Three millions of people starving!" Such is the startling announcement made

The National Democratic Committee,

At the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, in 1864, the ten seceded States then being at war with the Government were not represented, and in the appointment of a National Committee of one from each State, they were omitted in the list. The news from Sweden is appalling, The war is now over. They are States in Three hundred thousand of her people are the Union, as much as any other States, and reported to be on the eve of starvation. are entitled to be heard on the committee. The following eloquent letter has been ad- If there is no Democratic organization at dressed to Mr. Seward by W. W. Thomas, present in existence, then let it be perfected, but in the meantime let the members Three hundred thousand hard-worked, be appointed, and if there is any defect Their crops for three years have been bad; faction at seeing Southern members once last year they were an utter failure; and more with them, would be inclined to overnow even their miserable bread, made of look it. In recognizing the southern States straw and the bark of trees, has given out. on the committee, we do not necessarily They sit in their cheerless huts and die. - recognize the bogus State governments now My private advices from Scandinavia rep- being adopted by military power and negro resent this calamity as even worse than the suffrage. They are genuine States, whose governments are at present suppressed, but For three years I represented the United which we propose in good time to recover. Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Killing of Judge Slough in New

Mexico. We have already published a telegraphic statement of the death of General Slough, Washington "Express" gives some further

Mr. Rynerson, by whose hands the Chie through the council, of which he is a member, and which also asked the removal of the Chief Justice at the hands of the President. For this Mr. Rynerson was publicly denounced, with the application of sundry

Mr. and Mrs. Sumner.

The some-time-ago report that Mrs. Sumner was to come to Washington to preside in her husband's establishment has failed of verification, and the Home Journal of last week has the following, indica-

will ever be the case: been finally settled by a permanent sepacludes the possibility of their living haplied pily together as man and wife.

At the last meeting of the Royal Society, the President and Council had under consideration the means to be employed in making complete observations of the total eclipse of next year. The eclipse will be of the greatest possible duration, affording, observations as can only be made during the brief period of the totality. The total where only in countries practically unavailthe corona ar matter of peculiar interest. London Paper.

A Generous Gift,

We learn from the Rev. E. P. Walton agent of Washington College, of which General Lee is president, that the Rev Henry Ward Beecher has contributed \$1,000 toward a Southern educational fund in connection with that institution. Mr. Beecher's practice, in this case, is as good as his preaching. We hope that rich Republicans generally will emulate this generosity. Mr. Beecher is eloquent; but this act of his is worth a volume of sermonsnot so much in the value of the money as in the value of the example. - N. Y. News.

Dr. Helme, a young physician in Memphis, Tennessee, was arrested last Wednesday, on the charge of burglary. While locked up in jail he swallowed a large dose of morphene, and died that evening.

The Democrats of Vermont propose to celebrate, with a grand banquet, at Montpelier, the 8th of January, the anniversary of the victory of Jackson at New Orleans. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, will be present.

Three Tennessee papers want Andrew Johnson for the next President.